FBIS DAILY REPORT

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U.S. MUST 'SHOW WILLINGNESS' TO REMOVE OBSTACLES

PM151216 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Aleksandr Mozgovoy "International Review": "Who Is Obstructing Talks"]

[Text] Exactly a year ago, 14 November 1982, an event occurred that rendered the military-strategic situation in Europe considerably more complex and had a pernicious effect on security on our continent and throughout the world. On that day, a U.S. Air Force Starlifter military transport aircraft landed at the Greenham Common base some 100 km west of London. Two containers were removed from its wide cargo compartment and transferred immediately under a reinforced guard to concrete bunkers. This is how the "winged death" -- the U.S. Tomahawk cruise missiles -- first appeared in the Old World.

Preparations for the siting of the Pentagon's Greek Gifts in West Europe started in December 1979. At that time, the NATO winter session in Brussels approved the notorious "two-track decision," coupling the acceptance of the Pershing II and Tomahawk missiles as part of the bloc's armaments with the hypocritical promise to embark on talks with the Soviet Union on the limitation of medium-range nuclear arms. There was no need to persuade our country to engage in dialogue.

The USSR had proposed that this problem be solved even before the Brussels NATO session. When the talks opened in Geneva, the Soviet Union convincingly demonstrated that it was prepared to take the boldest steps. The Soviet initiatives envisaged a wide range of potential measures from substantial reductions in medium-range nuclear means to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons -- both tactical and medium-range -- in Europe. Our country's proposals contained all the necessary elements of an accord that would not infringe anybody's interests, neither those of the USSR and its allies, nor those of the United States and the West European states.

The United States assumed a different stance. The "zero option" and its permutations that had been widely advertised by Washington essentially pursued the aim of achieving the unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union. Moreover, under the U.S. plan, the USSR was to reduce its medium-range arms while the United States and its satellites built up theirs. The United States clearly sought to disrupt -- to NATO's advantage -- the existing balance of forces in Europe. The U.S. side at the Geneva talks made no special effort to conceal the fact that by putting forward proposals known to be unacceptable it was deliberately trying to gain time in order to be able to prepare as thoroughly as possible for siting the ballistic Pershing II and Tomahawk long-range [bolshoy dalnosti] cruise missiles in West Europe.

These weapons are purely offensive in nature, and this is admitted by authoritative Western experts. Thus a report by the U.S. Brookings Institute observes that the new medium-range weapons are of a strategic nature in respect of the Soviet Union and intensify the threat of nuclear war. "The Pershing II missiles not only do not strengthen the deterrence factor," the report emphasizes, "but even undermine the stability of the military situation in Europe." One of the leading creators of cruise missiles, Thomas (Simer) writes frankly in an open letter addressed to President S. Pertini of Italy: "I declare with the utmost confidence that the cruise missile is unquestionably an offensive weapon, a first-strike weapon." Many such pieces of evidence could be quoted.

Our country had warned on several occasions that the appearance of new U.S. missiles in West Europe would make it impossible to continue the General dialogue. When it actually happened, Washington and the other NATO capitals complained about the "intractability of the Russians." The United States and its allies, having caused the breakdown of the talks, tried to shift the blame onto the other side.

But the propaganda tricks were no use. As the results of public opinion polls carried out by the Harris Poll in the United States, West Europe, and Japan show, most of these countries' citizens believe that the United States did not conduct serious talks in Geneva.

Responding to the increased nuclear threat from the United Sta[illegible] NATO bloc, the Soviet Union was forced to adopt countermeasures. In this r[illegible] responding Soviet means are being deployed not only against the West F[illegible]tes but also against the territory of the United States itself. As to [illegible] the Soviet means are equivalent to the threat posed to us and our allies [illegible]ssiles that are being sited in Europe.

The latest U.S. attempt to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact has thus failed. However, this circumstance has not defused the problem. After all, Europe's security, just like that of the United States, depends on the reduction rather than the buildup of nuclear missile arsenals. Meanwhile Washington is continuing its "nuclear offensive" against its allies. Strong political pressure is being exerted on the Hague and Brussels in order to induce the Netherlands and Belgium to follow Britain, the FRG, and Italy in accepting U.S. medium-range missiles on their territory. But resistance to the transatlantic onslaught is growing in those countries, just as in West Europe as a whole. "What is needed now are not additional U.S. missiles but initiatives aimed at their withdrawal," the Belgian newspaper LE DRAPEAU ROUGE writes.

The peace-loving West European public's burning alarm is understandable. After all, the Old World is assigned the role of nuclear hostage in the Pentagon's plans. "The new U.S. missiles have ensured the involvement of West Europe in any strategic war" -- this is the conclusion reached by experts of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute.

Meanwhile, the Pentagon is looking for additional bases for Pershing and Tomahawk missiles. Turkey is being wooed intensely. Ankara has been offered $1.5 billion in exchange for launching pads. They would also like to adapt Turkish Black Sea ports to station U.S. Pegasus -class launches with cruise missiles on board there.

In general, NATO's nuclear "arms upgrading" program that has been drawn up by Washington is extremely extensive. Plans are being hatched to site long-range strategic missiles in West Europe. This was reported recently in the journal LES NOUVELLES ATLANTIQUES. The Martin-Marietta Corporation is already developing a mobile Midgetman system based on the Pershing II missile. The decision about its production will be made early next year.

Naturally, these aggressive designs are being taken into account by the Soviet Union. The USSR is not seeking military superiority, but neither will it grant that right to others. All the attempts of the United States and NATO to alter the strategic balance in their favor have failed and will continue to fail. This is borne out, in particular, by the failure of the U.S. plans to gain unilateral advantages by means of cruise missiles. In response to the threat from the United States, long-range cruise missiles have been developed and deployed in our country. As stated in a USSR Defense Ministry announcement, these measures correspond in scale to the increasing threat from the United States to the security of the USSR and other socialist community countries.

But has the present U.S. Administration learned a lesson from its fruitless attempts to achieve superiority in the arms race? Alas, the talk about the United States' desire for peace, which is heard from Washington with increasing frequency, is not backed up by concrete deeds. The implementation of militarist programs, on the other hand, is proceeding at full speed.

They have even devised a formula in the U.S. capital that provides a kind of "thereotical basis" for the argument that it is possible to seek talks on disarmament while at the same time buidling up armaments, namely: "Talks from a position of strength, and strength through talks." Nicely twisted, isn't it? Indisputably. But impractical. "The desire to achieve military superiority, and honest businesslike talks on issues concerning the sides' national security are incompatible matters," Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized his message to U.S. readers. "The uncontrolled escalation of the arms race and its extension into outer space in the final analysis pose a threat to the security of the United States itself."

In order to confuse the issue, rumors are spread in the West from time to time claiming that, despite the continued deployment of U.S. missiles, the USSR will in the end return to the Geneva talks. Our stance regarding this is firm and unequivocal: If the United States and the other NATO countries show willingness to return to the situation that existed prior to the siting of the U.S. Pershing II and Tomahawk missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union will cause no delay. The obstructions in the path of an agreement have been created by the United States and their NATO partners. It is they who must remove the obstacles.

One of the most zealous apologists of the North Atlantic bloc's nuclear "arms upgrading." U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs Richard Burt, managed to say in a fit of rare candor: "The Russians want to see something more substantial then mere words. They want to see some action." One cannot fail to agree with Mr Burt's utterance. Indeed, it is high time for Washington to switch from words to deeds.

USSR DELEGATE ADDRESSES VIENNA MBFR MEETING

LD151539 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Vienna November 15 TASS -- The head of the USSR delegation Valeriy Mikhaylov has made a speech at the plenary meeting of the participants in the Vienna negotiations on mutual reduction of troops and armaments in Central Europe.

The current round of negotiations, he said, is taking place in conditions when persisting tension of the world situation gives rise to well-justified concern of the socialist states and the sober-minded politicians of other countries. To put out that concern and to remove tension it is not enough just to express peaceability in word, said recently General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko. Real deeds are needed.

The Vienna negotiations can and must make their contribution to furthering real measures in curbing the arms race and ensuring disarmament in Europe.

The Soviet representative described the state of affairs at the negotiations above all from this standpoint. He recalled that the socialist countries, proceeding from the approximate military equilibrium in Europe and being strictly guided by the Vienna mandate, invariably concentrate their efforts on measures, considerable in the military-political sense and materially tangible, the measures the implementation of which would lead in deed to reduction of concentration of troops and armaments, stabilisation of the situation in Europe without detriment to anybody's security.

The NATO countries approach that main task from the opposite positions. They obscure it in every way, actually avoiding its solution. The Western participants would like to boil down things to reduction of the strength of the ground troops of the parties and certainly with benefit for NATO and besides they would like to impose upon the Warsaw Treaty member countries the system of control, swelled to an absurdity and deliberately unacceptable, the system bordering on interference into their internal affairs.

Meanwhile they discard without ceremony the very notion "reduction of armaments" and all those provisions, put forward by the socialist countries, realization of which would restrict in real earnest the proportions of military activity. Moreover, the West is departing from the earlier existing understanding that reduction of troops should be carried out by all the parties to the negotiations.

The April proposal of the NATO countries does not remove all barriers, standing in the way of advancement, but it heaps up additional difficulties. It does not open the way to concluding an agreement. Realization of that proposal would not lead to a reduction of military confrontation and to improvement of the situation in Europe. But it would lead to escalation of the arms race and new complications.

The declarative assurances of representatives of NATO countries on the striving to come to terms in Vienna will acquire significance only in the case, said the USSR representative, if these assurances are backed up by real deeds, a fundamental revision of the Western stand. The future is to show whether our partners to the negotiations will display political will to do so. If it appears, things will not be hampered by socialist countries. They are ready to start practical work even tomorrow. The clear manifestation of that is their stand which was reflected in a concentrated way in the 1983 initiatives which ensure a realistic way out of the present-day impasse and attainment in Vienna of positive results on the basis of equality and undiminished security of the parties.

USSR DELEGATE SPEAKS AT STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

LD160534 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Stockholm November 15 TASS -- The Soviet Union's proposal that the nuclear powers should undertake the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is in the centre of attention of the participants in the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures, and Disarmament in Europe.

Representatives of the socialist countries supported that initiative. The head of the delegation of Bulgaria Ambassador L. Petrov said that the initiative is aimed at consolidation of confidence and security, at lessening the risk of military confrontation in Europe. The interest in it is displayed by representatives of neutral and non-aligned states.

At today's meeting of the Stockholm Conference, member of the Soviet delegation Yu. Rakhmaninov in his speech emphasized that the taking of such an obligation would be a step of priority importance for improving the situation in Europe and the world as a whole. It equally meets the interests of all states, both nuclear and non-nuclear. The obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons would lead to a considerable lowering of the threat of a nuclear conflict.

The NATO strategy, based on the first use of nuclear weapons, said the Soviet representative, is contrary to international law, human morals and threatens the future of the whole civilisation. Avoiding adoption of the Soviet proposals, the NATO member countries take upon themselves grave responsibility, they disregard the growing demands of the peoples that the nuclear weapons danger hanging over them be averted.

ZAGLADIN EXAMINES SOVIET QUEST FOR PEACE

PM150857 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 45, Nov 84 pp 5-7

[Vadim Zagladin article: "Sixty-Seven Steps Along the Road to Lasting Peace" -- capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] Each anniversary of the Great October Revolution is an occasion for reflection, primarily on the system born of that revolution, socialism, on its accomplishments and its further development, on the influence of its ideas and achievements on the life of other countries and peoples. And, of course, on its foreign policy concepts and its main underlying idea -- that of just, democratic peace and the practical realization of that idea.

Today, on the eve of the 67th anniversary of the revolution, it is this that commands particular attention everywhere. "The question of peace is a burning question, the painful question of the day" -- these were the opening words of Lenin's historic Report on Peace at the Second All-Russia Congress of Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies on November 8 (October 26, OLD STYLE), 1917. Today too this question remains just as burning and painful for the millions. For in our time the danger of war -- moreover, nuclear war -- has acquired truly ominous dimensions.

No wonder, then, that peace, how to safeguard and strengthen it and how to ward off the danger of disaster hanging over humanity, is the subject of discussion everywhere.

More, never before has the debate been so sharp and at the same time so constructive in character as today. Never before have the most diverse sections of the public, including those that only a short time ago stood aloof from politics, gone so deeply and with such perspicacity into the complex technical and diplomatic ramifications of the problem. And never before have so many concrete ideas, proposals and plans for strengthening peace been put forward as in our time, in the mid-eighties.

These ideas, proposals and plans may at times be nebulous, even utopian. Many of them may not yet have been thoroughly considered. The important thing, however, is that they are being advanced and elaborated. Thinking is gradually becoming more profound, issues are gone into in greater detail, and there is an approximation of positions. All this reflects the deep anxiety people feel for the morrow, a growing awareness of the common responsibility of all humanity for its future, irrespective of the social and political positions of the various forces, organizations and individuals, opposed to war.

Today, just as 67 years ago, the main standard-bearer of peace, indefatigable proponent of ideas for peace, is socialism, and above all its birthplace, our Soviet land. Lenin's Decree on Peace, which laid down the main line of socialist policy on the world arena -- the struggle for a just, democratic peace -- remains for us an immutable law, the foundation of our foreign policy. The ideas of the Decree on Peace are written into the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. And they are observed in every aspect of the day-to-day activity of our state.

Let us look back at the initiatives advanced by our country if only in the past year, the 67th year of our revolution. These initiatives related to all the most crucial problems on the solution of which the strengthening of peace depends. First of all there was the proposal to work out the norms of relations between the nuclear powers, norms that would preclude orientation on war, on the nuclear arms buildup. There were the concrete proposals for preventing the militarization of outer space (which would open a new avenue in the arms race, create new and truly unprecedented threats and make the very possibility of fruitful talks on disarmament questionable).

There were also the proposals for a freeze on nuclear arms so as to make it possible to resume talks on their actual reduction. There were the proposals for the prohibition of chemical weapons and the elimination of the stockpiles of such weapons under strict international control. There were also the proposals for the reduction of the naval activity of the states. The ideas we advanced included the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual renunciation of the use of armed force and on the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries; the proposal submitted to the United Nations to rule out and ban policies of state terrorism aimed at interference in the internal affairs of other states, and a number of initiatives directed at the removal of existing seats of war and tension, primarily in the Middle East.

Yes, the line of the October Revolution, the line of the Decree on Peace, finds worthy, constructive embodiment in our present policy.

Regrettably, the proposals advanced by the Soviet Union and its allies, like many of the initiatives of the nonaligned and neutral countries, have not yet been realized. They have been blocked by the West, primarily the United States. U.S. diplomacy simply evades any serious discussion of our proposals and initiatives.

But what is interesting, indeed indicative, is that now, in this year of 1984, American diplomacy too, while rejecting our ideas, is nevertheless talking about peace. And with what eloquence! The very forces that have given rise by their actions to the present war danger are singing paeans to peace.

This could only be welcomed were the talk sincere, were it prompted by genuinely peaceful intentions, and, moreover, backed by actions on behalf of peace. Unfortunately, however, this is not the case. One should like to be able to say that SO FAR it is not the case. But for the present, this is how things stand.

In reality, the fine words about peace and talks are accompanied by other, far less reassuring words about the need for a "policy of strength." About intentions to gain superiority. About a desire to impose an "American order" on the world. What sort of an order? No secret is made of the fact that what is in question is the implanting everywhere of American political mores and customs, the suppression of all who adhere to other positions. Moreover, methods used in the struggle against socialism are declared "moral."

But of course it is not words but deeds that are important. And in the given case the deeds accord not with the fine words, but with the reassuring words. For they are aimed at escalating the arms buildup everywhere -- on land, at sea, underground and in outer space. At the export of counterrevolution, the trampling of the independence of peoples, at support of all the most reactionary, the most bloody regimes.

All this, unfortunately is the reality in our time. And yet they are talking about peace, about a desire to negotiate. Why?

First of all it should be borne in mind that this duplicity and hypocrisy is by no means a new departure. One has only to recall what happened 67 years ago -- at the time of the October Revolution.

When Lenin's Decree on Peace appeared, the reaction of the West was immediate and sharply negative. THE VERY SUBSTANCE of the Decree evoked their wrath and indignation. In a letter to President Woodrow Wilson, U.S. Secretary of State Robert Lansing called it a direct threat to the existing social order in all countries. There is absolutely no hope for us if the Bolsheviks remain in power, he wrote. The attitude to the decree was the same in other Western capitals. Some newspapers actually declared pointblank that urgent "political and military" measures had to be taken to fight Soviet Russia.

This was by no means suprising. For war, military means, had always been regarded by the capitalist world as a "legitimate" method in foreign and domestic policy, as the surest way to safeguard the selfish interests of the industrial and banking tycoons. And here was Soviet Russia offering peace, moreover, a just peace, a democratic peace!

At the same time the ideas set forth in Lenin's decree, the Bolsheviks' proposal to end the war and to conclude peace evoked in both the belligerent and non-belligerent countries the warm sympathy and support of the popular masses. Worn out and exhausted by the war and its privations, they saw in it the hope of salvation. In these circumstances to dismiss Lenin's ideas offhand was simply impossible. In the beginning of January 1918 the President of the United States observed that in Italy and probably also in Britain and France the Decree on Peace had not been without its effect. In the United states active agitation was proceeding, he said, and while it was still too early to say with positive certainty how successful this agitation had been, it was evident that if the Bolshevik appeal was allowed to remain unanswered, if nothing were done to counteract it, the effect would be great and would increase.

Thus the Bolsheviks' advocacy of peace could not be left without a reply. It had to be neutralized. And that reply was not long in coming -- it came in the form of President Wilson's Fourteen Points, the purpose of which was to demonstrate the United States' willingness to conclude peace and its readiness to reckon with some of the demands of the masses.

But the willingness was merely a camouflage for the real intentions. And these were clear -- to achieve the old ends under cover of new verbiage. And it was hardly a matter of chance that a secret agreement had been signed on December 23, 1917, providing for the division of Russia into spheres of influence. The Soviet North was to be allotted to the U.S. and Britain, and the Far East, to the U.S. and Japan. Later, in 1919, the U.S. State Department worked out proposals for the division of all Russia into large natural regions, each with its own specific economic structure. None of these regions, it was stipulated, was to be sufficiently independent to form a strong state. In particular, it was proposed to sever from Soviet Russia the Baltic area, Belorussia, the Ukraine, the Caucasus, and Central Asia.

But these plans were built on sand. Soviet Russia repulsed all enemy attacks. This, however, did not change the thinking of certain U.S. quarters. Fourteen years after the October Revolution President Hoover frankly boasted that his "ambition" was "to destroy Russia."

Times changed. Soviet Russia had to be recognized. Later the United States was to be an ally of the U.S.S.R. in the war against Hitler Germany. But the old ideas were not discarded.

Thirty years after the October Revolution the U.S. National Security Council in its secret directive 20/1 stated: "Our basic objectives with respect to Russia are really only two: a) to reduce the power and influence of Moscow...; b) to bring about a basic change in the theory and practice of international relations observed by the government in power in Russia.

Note: "A basic change in the theory and practice" of the foreign policy of our country. Our policy of peace is what was an remains the object of the particular "concern" of U.S. reactionary politicians.

The logic of these politicians is quite consistent: There is a direct link between the plans to "strangle Bolshevism in its cradle" and the present plans, set forth in the directives to the U.S. armed forces for 1984-88, to destroy the Soviet system. There is also a direct link between Wilson's peace demagogy and the present palaver on the same subject aimed (as before) at covering up the substance of the policy pursued.

That is exactly how matters stand. The present lip service to peace, like President Wilson's Fourteen Points soon after the October Revolution, is prompted by awareness of the powerful impact of the Soviet peace policy, its influence on the masses in other countries, by the desire to "neutralize" that influence (recall Wilson's words). It is designed to counteract the worldwide sentiment for peace, the striving to avert the war danger created by U.S. policy. It is designed also to counter the spread of this striving in the United States itself, where the masses, although to a considerable extent misled by the false thesis of the Soviet military threat, are, in their vast majority, for peace, for normalization of relations between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., for an end to the dangerous confrontation, for an end to the arms buildup.

Thus, whereas socialism born of the October Revolution has come out on the international arena under the red banner of peace, the West has responded by raising the black banner of struggle against the policy of peace, the banner of sabotage of that policy. And this fundamental difference between the attitudes of the two diametrically opposed systems to the burning, painful issue of our time remains to this day.

We know, of course, that there are in the West no few bourgeois forces, parties, and organizations which stand for peace, and do so quite sincerely. Needless to say, they are not for socialism. And they in no way support the socialist concept of a just, democratic peace. But they are alive to the danger of war, to the danger of attempts to settle by force the main contest of our time -- the contest between the two world systems. Socialism is prepared to cooperate with such forces, parties and organizations in the matter of preventing war, never losing sight, however, of the difference between their ideological and social principles and our own.

But for such co-operation to be possible and fruitful it is essential to overcome the influence of the forces that bank on war, on the arms build-up. The forces which, to put it plainly, are AFRAID OF PEACE. Why are they afraid? Obviously because they are uncertain of being able to win in the contest with socialism in conditions of peace.

It is not by chance that they hold that "there are things more important than peace." What is more important than peace for them? Their capitalist system, their system of material and spiritual values. To hold that these values are more important than peace is tantamount to admitting that the preservation of these values is questionable in conditions of peace and requires the use of force, of military methods.

But what is the worth of values that can be preserved only by the piling up of armaments and by war.

Socialism, on the other hand, is not afraid of peace. It is convinced that its values -- social equality, freedom and the well-being of the people, their right to order their own lives -- do not call for war. On the contrary, it is precisely peace that is the best climate for socialism. In that climate it and its values flourish, are filled with new, ever richer content.

For us peace is also the principle human right and at the same time the environment necessary for the thriving and perfection of the new social system.

This once again confirms that the vital interests of socialism accord with the interests of all mankind. On the other hand, the interests of a system that needs war for its prosperity, indeed, for its continued existence, run counter to the interests of humanity. And the contradiction between the two is becoming ever more glaring.

The 67 years of the existence of socialism are 67 steps, socialism and with it, all the vital peace-loving forces of humanity have taken in their ascent towards lasting peace. It has been a steep, difficult climb.

And there are still many obstacles to be overcome on the road to truly enduring peace.

But what socialism has achieved in these 67 years - the steady growth of economic and political might of the new system, the growth of its defence capability within the limits essential for the protection of its gains, the heightened activity and influence of its foreign policy of peace - conclusively shows that the effort invested in these years has not been in vain. The preconditions for the preservation and strenghtening of peace are today more propitious than ever before.

"Our socialist Republic of Soviets," Lenin said in January 1918, "will stand secure, as a torch of international socialism and as an example of all the working people. Over there - conflict, war, bloodshed, the sacrifice of millions of people, capitalist exploitation; here - a genuine policy of peace and a socialist Republic of Soviets." This was said at a time when the first world war was still going on. And those words remain timely to this day.

In 1985 the world will observe the fortieth anniversary of the victorious end of World War II, of the defeat of fascism, the decisive contribution to whose downfall was made by socialism. For 40 years now world peace has been preserved, and this too is due in decisive measure to socialism, its genuine policy of peace. Our country will undeviatingly pursue this policy in the future as well. This is the behest of Lenin, of the October Revolution. It is the unswerving will of our people.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS ON DISARMAMENT PUT FORWARD AT UN

LD151022 Moscow TASS in English 0948 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] New York November 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports:

The aim of the 26 draft resolutions on disarment issues, which were tabled at the First Committee (political and security issues, including disarmament) of the U.N. General Assembly, is to find ways for curbing the arms race and thus strengthen peace and security of peoples. The authors of the draft resolutions setting out the concrete and real proposals for lessening the danger of nuclear war, curbing the buildup of nuclear arsenals are the USSR and the other socialist countries.

One of the draft resolutions evaluates the commitment of countries not to be the first to use nuclear weapons as an important step towards lessening the threat of nuclear war. The hope to win a victory in a nuclear war is futile, says another draft resolution. It stresses that such a war will inevitably lead to catastrophic consequences for life on earth. The draft proposes to start outlining practical measures in this direction, as is envisaged by the decisions of the U.N. General Assembly, and set up a special U.N. committee with that aim.

The socialist countries propose, as the first concrete measure to curb the arms race, that all states possessing nuclear weapons, should freeze their arsenals of such weapons commencing on a certain date and with adequate control. The document on that issue calls upon the USSR and the USA to start such a freeze on a bilateral basis as an example for other countries. In another draft resolution all states are urged to set up a special committee within the framework of the disarmament conference for immediately drawing up and concluding a multilateral treaty to ban nuclear weapons tests.

On the initiative of the group of the socialist and non-aligned countries a proposal has been tabled calling for the speediest start of talks aimed at limiting naval activities and limiting and reducing the naval weapons. It stresses that the participants in these talks should be above all the big naval powers, especially those which possess nuclear weapons. The draft also proposes to spread the confidence-building measures to seas and oceans, chiefly those, across which the busiest international sea lanes run.

REAGAN'S MESSAGE TO SUPREME SOVIET REPORTED

PM161157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 84 First Edition p 2

[Text] To the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Thank you for your message on the occasion of my reelection to the post of President of the United States. I share your hope that the coming years will be marked by an improvement in relations between our countries. Despite the differences in our political convictions and views on international problems, I am sure that we can achieve progress in the cause of strengthening peace and solving our differences by means of discussion and negotiations. We hope that you will join us in the extremely important work necessary for reducing international tension and creating a safer world.

With respect, Ronald Reagan

ARBATOV INTERVIEWED ON USSR-U.S. RELATIONS

AU151722 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1767, 11 Nov 84 pp 46-50

[Interview given by Georgiy Arbatov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, to NIN in Belgrade on 5 November; "Prepared by Nenad Briski"]

[Text] [NIN] Why have Soviet-American relations never, or almost never, been worse than they are now? Where do you see the reasons for such bad relations?

[Arbatov] The very idea of coexistence with us was something the Americans had difficulties in accepting from the very beginning. Other Western countries also had difficulties in accepting it, but Americans in particular. In its concepts of good and evil, America is primarily a theocratic state, and I think it is no coincidence that for 16 years it failed to recognize us and that everything took place with so many problems. In essence, after the war, everything somehow fitted into that matrix: we were again the evil and they were the good. It coincided with an unusual period in history, the period when Americans suddenly thought that the time had come for their messianic idea to be realized. All of a sudden it seemed to them that America truly is the new Jerusalem that they had discovered, and thus everyone would now take that direction. That dream was very short-lived. We have managed to destroy America's superiority and to achieve parity. For the first time, the Americans have realized that they are as vulnerable as anyone else and that they have to be cautious; otherwise, they could lose everything. They have acquired serious economic rivals, and within their country, in connection with Vietnam and Watergate, a deep and long-lasting social and psychological crisis has begun.

I would say that these are difficulties of adaptation, the incessant internal struggle in America. I do not say that there were no external reasons, but this struggle in America, which has still not been completed, is being waged between those who are ready to adapt to the new situation and those who are ready to try to change that situation by force with a view to enabling a return to the old -- this is exactly what Reagan and his followers presented, but in words.

With deeds it is different: Reagan always used to withdraw when he faced strong resistance. It happened thus in Lebanon and in many other cases.

[NIN] The United States claims that you disturbed the balance in a key sector in Europe by deploying the SS-20 missiles, and that the only thing that could be done was to deploy new missiles.

[Arbatov] I think that the accusation is even more extensive. They say that in the seventies, the Americans refused to take part in the arms race. Even Reagan has said that; he said that only one side, the Soviet Union, was engaged in the arms race. I only want to return to facts.

First, during the seventies, we did not do anything that would go beyond the SALT I agreement where strategic armament was involved. Second, for the American side, irrespective of detente, the seventies were years of very active armament, modernization, and development of new systems and new strategies. In this respect, that decade was very contradictory.

One of the reasons that detente reached a dead end is the dichotomy between the events in the political sphere and those beyond it. The Americans started the decade by deploying their MIRV missiles, with several warheads. This has led to qualitative changes.

Cruise missiles were then introduced into the armament arsenal. This was the main object of dispute in the first phase of negotiations. The new B-1 bomber, the new Stealth bomber, aqd the Trident I and Trident II, all these appeared during the seventies. As for strategy, Schlesinger used to say at that time that it was nevertheless possible to wage a limited war; the same was heard during Ford's adminisration, and it expanded durin Carter's. This was Presidential Directive No 59 -- about limited war, decapitation of the opponent.

We were forced to repeat what we had done in the fifties and sixties -- to catch up with the Americans, to catch up with them in MIRV missiles. We were forced to catch up with them in submarines as well, to catch up with them in cruise missiles, and many other things in technology. It is difficult to list them all, and I do not know all this either.

At the beginning, Americans had Thor and Jupiter missiles. Then they withdrew them. Truly, they were inconsistent in doing that; they failed to withdraw forward forces: medium-range bombers that were stationed in Europe and could reach us. Their allies, too, England and France, continued to increase their arsenals, to perfect them. In opposition to these American missiles in Europe and the forward forces, we started creating medium-range missiles forces. These were the SS-4 and SS-5 missiles. This started in 1960 and 1961, when the Thor and Jupiter missiles had already been deployed. In the time that followed, both were morally and physically outdated.

No negotiations were held on this. We proposed to the Americans that these issues be included in the SALT I and SALT II negotiations. They refused. We were therefore forced to act unilaterally in order to achieve an approximate balance. We replaced old missiles with the SS-20's. Why the SS-20's? This can easily be explained. We had the mobile SS-16 missiles, which the Americans did not like at all. They insisted, and we agreed, that we include Thor in SALT II, so that they could also be encompassed within the ban. We were forced to construct a new medium-range missile. I presume that its constructor discovered a convenient solution -- he removed a part from the SS-16 missile, and instead of a three-stage missile, he made a two-stage one, yielding a medium-range missile. It has three independent reentry warheads. This is exactly why we decided, without any negotiations, to withdraw three old missiles when we deploy two new ones.

Without Essential Changes

Compared to the SS-4 and SS-5 missiles, the SS-20 missile could not be used for any new tasks. This, therefore, failed to introduce any essential change into the European situation. This is now being admitted by many who protested it in the beginning. The Americans at first refused to link the SS-20's with their Pershing and cruise missiles. They also did not want an agreement.

They needed the Pershing II and cruise missile for their strategic plans on creating new forward forces that would have a special role because of the short flight time to our command, control, and communication centers (6-7 minutes). However, the Pershing II missile already differed from the SS-20 because it could ("could" is a relative theory because we are never going to allow that) fulfill the purpose of decapitation, which is part of a first strike.

The fig leaf was thus completely discarded. Everything turned into what it really had been from the very beginning: first-strike weapons. The decision on Pershing and cruise missiles was made toward the end of the sixties, and the first SS-20 missiles appeared in 1977.

[NIN] Today is Monday, and everything considered, the day after tommorrow, the United States will have a new, old president. What do you expect from Reagan's second term of office?

[Arbatov] Speaking openly, I do not expect anything seriously new from Reagan. I am not convinced that he has anything but some unsubstantiated desires that he does not know how to transfer into political life. What can the elections essentially change? Some things they can. First of all, people will stop expecting elections. This is already something. Second, this is what Americans themselves say: After the elections, it will hardly be possible to blame everything on preelection propaganda. Viewed realistically, this is the only possible change.

In reality, some changes can begin only when the new cabinet is formed, and this depends on which people join it. If the people that are in it now remain, if we assume that the unbelieveable happens -- that Reagan turns into a true bearer of peace with olive branch in hand -- the people he had assigned in Washington and who are there today can sabotage all his efforts in the next 4 years. Therefore, this could be determinative.

It is not usual for one to quote one's own words, but I wrote in PRAVDA last year that Reagan will be good to the extent we do not allow him to go bad. I think that this truth remains valid. I find it difficult to consider him a partner in some constructive efforts. He by no means confirmed himself on that side, and I find it difficult to conceive of him doing anything like that.

[NIN] Is there a possibility that you could make a move toward the new administration?

[Arbatov] Well, let us say, when they elect a new president, it is natural that we congratulate him. He will then take up his post and we will congratulate him again.

[NIN] There were some interesting statements that the Yalta agreement is not valid forever. What are your views on such opinions?

[Arbatov] To an extent, such statements are provocative in their spirit as well. What is involved are revisionist attitudes toward the results of World War II. We have heard such statements coming from America and, unfortunately, from West Germany as ewll. We assess them as being very dangerous and at variance with the spirit of the Helsinki agreement and many other agreements we have reached on those issues. As far as Yalta itself is concerned, the Americans, as well as the West Europeans, should understand that our country has paid for its postwar order with 20 million lives. Agreements are something inviolable, and nowhere has a time limit been indicated.

Economic Problems

[NIN] Up to now, you have talked about political and military relations. However, we have been witness to an intensive economic strengthening of America during recent years, which can also provoke changes in international economic, political, and even military relations. Do you think the economic strengthening of the United States will continue?

[Arbatov] I think that America is facing very complex economic problems. The next 4 years will be difficult for the American Administration.

[NIN] On what do you base that assessment?

[Arbatov] This complexity is connected with the state budget, national debt, and deficit. These are short-term problems. They have aggravated very much. All this distorts the entire investment process and gives a certain adventurous character to this economic rise. The outflow of the capital that pays for 50 percent of the budget deficit can start in America at any moment. See how everyone reacts to the slightest fall in the dollar's value: Everyone is afraid that the value of the dollar may start seriously declining, because approximately $270 billion of the American national debt belongs to foreigners. These are largely state bonds and bank acounts. This money can go away at any moment.

As far as long-term problems are concerned, the United States is facing serious structural problems in the economy. It has problems with both the infrastructure and with traditional branches; for instance, in the steel industry, machine building, it has problems with textiles, with footwear, and the like, where approximately 50 percent of the able-bodies population is employed. These branches are registering a decline, are losing the ability to compete. Policy should be changed. This will be one of the main fronts where political disputes will be waged.

It is difficult to imagine how the economy could survive from two or three science-intensive branches such as, let us say, the computer industry, the aviation and space industry, and the communications industry plus agriculture, without anything else.

Different forecasts have also been made in America. Some believe that America will nevertheless more or less succeed in smoothly emerging from all this, whereas some others think that a depression will occur in a year or two, perhaps even in 1985, which will not be very deep, and that then the economy will emerge from it and develop along a straight line. Pessimists fear that Reagan's second term of office will be similar to Hoover's second term, that is, that it will provoke a great crash. Therefore, they argue about another question, that is, the question of where America will move after that. For the crisis of 1929 and 1930 showed that different ways out are possible: In America it was Roosevelt with his new course and reforms, while in Germany it was Hitler and World War II.

To Avoid War

[NIN] Are you personally a pessimist or an optimist?

[Arbatov] As regards economic issues, I would not venture to declare myself in this respect. I should not do it simply because my understanding of these issues is insufficient. However, it seems to me that no one understands them. I have become somewhat disappointed with economic experts. They have made such great errors recently that I am no longer prepared to repeat what they say.

[NIN] In view of the fact that many of the developing countries have very large debts, mainly dollar debts, and that a crisis in international economic relations is being discussed more and frequently, can this crisis have an impact on the crisis in international political relations?

[Arbatov] These debts of developing countries are partly a consequence of the American policy and budget deficit that resulted in the high interest rates and a high dollar exchange rates. All this has increased the burden of debts of developing countries.

However, do you know that American saying: "If you owe the bank $1,000, then you depend on the bank, but if you owe the bank $1 million, then the bank depends on you. The situation in this sphere is very complicated, and I believe that everything will be done to ensure that the debtor countries and the developing countries -- and not only the developing countries -- will nevertheless stay afloat. However, it is very probable that in a year or two the United States will join the ranks of debtor countries and will become the largest debtor. The situation will be very interesting.

As regards the political consequences, I believe that the situation on the whole is not healthy; it is politically dangerous, primarily because the attempts to solve the economic problems may often result in very strong pressures on domestic consumption and development. This could provoke protests and, to oppose the protests, it could be necessary to have an authoritatian police dictatorship. This could be expected to happen in a whole series of countries, and is fraught with the danger of explosions.

[NIN] One now gets the impression that the two superpowers are preoccupied with themselves and that they view the world from a bipolar viewpoint. How do you view the role of the nonbloc countries, and primarily the nonaligned countries?

[Arbatov] The Soviet Union has always attached very great importance to its relations with Western Europe and with a whole series of nonaligned countries. It has supported the Nonaligned Movement. The ideas of European security and other great ideas that we have adopted are antibipolar by their very political essence because the ideas of bipolarity are unrealistic. That time has passed.

Naturally, the question arises as what we really do have. We are forced to devote great attention to our relations with America. I think that it would be the right thing if America, too, devoted the same great attention to these relations because the question of war and peace and the question of disarmament depend on them to a great extent and are very important to one and the other. In this context, American-Soviet relations deserve great attention.

We believe that parity, in other words, what we have achieved at the level of our present power, gives hope that we will succeed in reaching agreements. We believe that the current world situation is tense and dangerous and that it is necessary more than ever for all forces to unite.

It is certain that nonalignment, the nonaligned countries, belong to these forces. We understand them and want to accept them not as countries that stand on the sidelines as observers of what is taking place in the world, but as an active political force that acts for the benefit of peace, against the arms race and war threats, and for development. We also favor an active role of the European countries. Essentially, we do not make any exceptions in relation to anyone. We would like to have good relations with Western Europe and with America, with Japan and with China. I think that for many reasons we are entering a difficult period. Here we have the problems of energy sources, population, many world problems, ecology....

We must not allow ourselves the luxury that we have allowed ourselves for many years, centuries, and even millenia. This is the luxury in which we waged wars from time to time, the luxury of an unlimited arms race, and perhaps even the luxury of absence of cooperation. In fact, we must now reconstruct the entire system of international relations in a positive sense if we want to save ourselves. However, the first stimulus in this respect is that we avoid war, and the second is that we solve these problems.

Small Countries

[NIN] What is the role of the small member-countries of the two military-political alliances in improving the international climate?

[Arbatov] I believe that now the small countries -- and this applies not only to our allies, but also to America's allies and to the neutral and nonaligned countries -- can play an especially great role. There are many things that can originate from them. I particularly think that the idea of an initiative of the Balkan countries that would be somewhat similar to the initiative of the Nordic countries is a sound idea. It would also have some military significance. However, what is most important, it would be of very great political significance. Great future changes could perhaps start from this idea.

As allies, we really coordiante many of these things in the sphere of foreign policy. Thus, not only the small countries coordinate their views among themselves, but we also coordinate views with small countries and maintain systematic contacts with them.

Today we cannot shift our responsibility to anyone else. All must be aware of their responsibility.

[NIN] Let us now touch a little on the question of the international workers movement from a specific angle. The impression is obtained now and then that the Soviet Union is developing much better relations with the conservative regimes in Western Europe than with the socialist governments in those countries.

[Arbatov] I think that a great change and a split have occurred in the social democratic movement. Some social democrats -- and included among them was also my teacher, Oto Kuusinen -- say that it is necessary to differentiate between professional anticommunists and honest reformers among the social democrats. We do not necessarily have to agree with the latter, but there are no obstacles to cooperation. However, you are helpless with the professional anticommunists. They will be against you regardless.

The social democratic movement was primarily controlled by professional anticommunists for a long time. Then, at some time in the fifties and the beginning of the sixties, that situation began to change.

Today it is geographically divided for some reason and, perhaps with the exception of Greece and perhaps Spain, the northern part of Europe is -- if I may put it this way -- somewhat less infected by that professional anticommunism. They [the north European social democrats] do not agree with the communists, and we notice many contradictions among them, but they do not think that the struggle against the communists is their main goal. That is, they believe that they have other goals: the goals of preservation of peace, welfare of their own people, reforms, their own socialism as they see it, and so forth.

Pessimism and Optimism

We have established quite decent relations with those parties and, for the first time in our history, even with the Socialist International. Mitterrand is something else; this is a more complicated question. However, this does not depend on us. That is a special Socialist Party athat is against pacifism, that is for nuclear arms, and stays completely away from all those movements. It is its own affair why it does so. I do not wish to use this interview to criticize the French Socialists. However, this is how it is. Craxi also follows the same policy.

[NIN] You recently said here in Belgrade that you are not an optimist as regards the relations between the United States and the USSR, but that you are an optimist as regards international relations. To what extent is it all possible to achieve an improvement in international relations without an improvement in the relations between the United States and the USSR?

[Arbatov] In answer to your question, I can say that America is by no means the whole world. Naturally, it does have an enormous military force at its disposal which, however, essentially cannot be used. It is not in a position to apply this force. It is a mighty power, but its production amounts to about 36 or 37 percent of the total production of the developed capitalist countries. The EEC's production amounts to about the same percentage, and that of Japan amounts to half of that.

Speaking about international relations, I count precisely on the fact that Europe can no longer continue to forget its own real security interests and its own economic interests solely because of Atlantic solidarity and because of a fear of the Soviet Union, which it is beginning not to fear any longer. Furthermore, we also have the Nonaligned Movement. It seems to me that significant changes have taken place in recent years. The link between detente and disarmament has nevertheless begun to be understood, and precisely the developing countries have begun to understand this link now more than ever before. These, at least, are my impressions.

In recent years, both the developing and the developed countries have shown a very good understanding of the fact that, should a nuclear war break out, its consequences would be catastrophic for those who have not participated in it as well. I have in mind nuclear winter and other consequences. There are certain common things shared by all and, judging by all available evidence, in the coming years the abstract understanding of these truths will be more and more reflected in the concrete political course.

As regards American-Soviet relations, I will say that certain changes for the better have already begun to appear under pressure from others. However, Washington has not been the source of these changes. Detente was undoubtedly initiated primarily under the influence of Europe on the one hand, and of Vietnam on the other. And now, too, a certain change has begun to appear in American policy primarily under the influence of America's European allies. For this reason, I think that the sequence of events does not necessarily have to be one where first Soviet-American relations must improve and then other countries will do something on this basis. The sequence can be quite different.

COMMENTARY ON CIA PUNISHMENT OF MANUAL'S AUTHORS

LD171858 Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 15 Nov 84

["An Invitation to -- Killings" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 15 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes:

The scandalous story of the CIA-prepared manual for the Somocistas to kill representatives of Nicaraguan authorities has ended with a no less scandalous decision to "punish" the authors of the above-mentioned manual: It has been decided to subject six CIA employees (and, of course, junior ones, not the main ones) -- to disciplinary punishments, and purely symbolic ones, too.

Such a decision could have been described simply as ridiculous if real tragedies did not stand behind all that. It is a question of the masterminding of assassinations by U.S. "cloak and dagger" men, and of incitement to them, i.e. grave crimes.

It is generally known that in the criminal legislation of various countries of the world the masterminding of and incitement to murders (and the CIA's "manual" constitutes precisely that) is equated with the commission of a murder. In this case, as a Russian saying (which undoubtedly has an equivalent in English) goes, "The pike was punished: thrown into the river."

There is no wonder, though. The very logic of the policy of state terrorism which Washington widely practices ruled out in advance any strict punishment for CIA employees caught in the act. It is clear that if they in Washington suddenly decided to apply really severe measures and properly punish the staff of the U.S. espionage service for the crimes they perpetrate, the ranks of that little-respected agency would have got markedly thinner: It is known to the whole world that the masterminding and commission of terrorist acts are one of the very widely used methods in the activities of gentlemen from Langley -- and not only in Nicaragua but in many other countries as well.

The meaning of the taken decision is obvious: Well, gentlemen, continue your doings, but only [do] not goof up the situation any more and not let your doings come to light.

Is not such a "punishment" in point of fact a kind of "license to kill" which the notorious James Bond had widely used? The trouble is that this time it is a question of real human blood, and not of stuntmen's tricks and not of spilling the paint which is a substutute for blood in cinematography.

FALIN ARTICLE RIDICULES DIRECTIONS IN CIA MANUAL

PM141202 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 13 November in its Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 2,200-word article by political observer V. Falin entitled: "They Are at It Again." The author recalls Directive No 12333, signed by Reagan in December 1981, which forbade people employed by the U.S. Government or acting on its behalf "to kill, or enter into conspiracy to kill..." and specified that "no secret service body must take part in activities banned by the directive or enlist others to engage in such activities." He goes on to contrast this directive with recent information about the CIA's activities, citing two brochures, "The Manual for Freedom Fighters" and "Psychological Operations in Guerilla Warfare," allegedly published by the CIA for Nicaraguan contras as part of "six main efforts."

So far, he writes, only the titles of two of these efforts -- physical and psychological subversion -- have come to light. He quotes at length from the second brochure, ridiculing the instructions it contains, and concludes that "comment is superfluous, but it must be noted the different types of manuals, advice, and instructions intended for Nicaragua are neither the first nor the last word of those who specialize in counterrevolution and who are 'at it again' only more frenziedly, having taken the Presidential Directive 12333 for one of the jokes to which the present incumbent of the White House is so prone."

MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN CITED ON USSR-PRC TIES

LD151126 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1051 GMT 15 Nov 84

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Nov (TASS) -- "The Soviet Union unfailingly proceeds from the premise that there are no objective reasons for the estrangement of the peoples of the USSR and China, much less for enmity and opposition between them," the magazine MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN writes in its latest issue.

"Over the last 25 years, the monthly notes, there are clearly traced two lines: one of them, which found expression in the decisions of the 24th, 25th, and 26th CPSU Congresses and plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, is directed at the normalization of interstate relations with China on a principled basis, and the restoration of genuine good-neighborliness between our countries, which would respond to the basic long-term interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples, the interests of world socialism and the interests of stepping up the struggle against imperialism.

The other line, the line of the Chinese leadership, has in its evolution gone through a number of stages, in each of which some or other political aims imimical toward the USSR have been put forward."

"The USSR", the magazine recalls, "has consistently come out in support of the PRC's rights regarding Taiwan, since 1949 and to the present. It is important to note that our country has not had and does not have any territorial, economic or other claims against China and has not set any preliminary conditions for the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations. It has repeatedly come forward with specific and constructive proposals in order to halt the process of deterioration in Soviet-Chinese relations and to put them onto the track of good-neighborliness and peaceful coexistence.

The USSR has proposed inter alia that an interstate act be drafted in the form of a pledge by the sides not to attack one another using weapons of any sort, including nuclear arms (1969 and 1970), the conclusion of a treaty on the nonuse of force (1971), a treaty on nonaggression (1973), and has emphasized its willingness to continue talks on border issues. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has addressed the standing committee of the all-China assembly of people's representatives with a proposal to put out a joint statement by the USSR and PRC on the principles of mutual relations between the two countries (1978). The USSR has many times spoken in favor of political dialogue and resumption of cooperation with China in various spheres, and has advocated a cessation of polemics. As for the Chinese side, for almost a quarter of a century it has either rejected or left unanswered the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union."

"In the eighties, it says in the article, the Chinese side, clearly wanting to continue the line of holding back a normalization of relations with the USSR, modified its obstructionist approach, and now states that for a normalization of relations between the two countries, the USSR 'must eliminate three obstacles:' halt support in any form to Vietnam; reduce the numbers of Soviet Armed Forces in areas bordering China, and withdraw Soviet military units stationed in Mongolia, and the Soviet military contingent from Afghanistan. It can hardly be that in putting forward these conditions the Chinese side did not take into account the fact that these conditions are unacceptable to the Soviet Union, for other states, a demand to alter the system of international relations in the Far East and Central Asia regions. In outward appearance these problems are of a regional nature, but in fact they influence the arrangement of forces in the world arena of two opposed systems.

These preliminary demands to the USSR are not at all connected with the security of the PRC, as Beijing asserts.... One can see a kind of dual standard in its approach to the development of relations in one case with the USSR and, in the other, with the United States and Japan. Artificially created 'obstacles' do not exist in relations with the imperialist powers despite instances of their unconcealed disregard for the sovereign interests of the PRC."

"The struggle of the USSR against the policy of the United States, which is directed at creating hundreds of military bases targeted not only against our country, but also against the other socialist states, the condemnation by the Soviet Union of the course of the remilitarization of Japan, which comparatively recently occupied a considerable part of Chinese territory, naturally does not and cannot damage China and its security. This struggle is in the interests of both the Soviet Union and the other countries of Asia," the article says.

"The USSR is prepared to come to agreement on measures acceptable to both sides for the improvement of bilateral relations on the basis of mutual respect for lawful rights and interests, noninterference in one another's affairs and mutual benefit, of course, not to the detriment of third countries.... Soviet peoples express the confidence that the long-term interests both of China and of the USSR dictate the necessity to take a serious interest in the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations without trying to find unjustified reasons for slowing down this process, and without harming the interests of third countries. If, together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, China were to tread this path, then the cause of peace for the whole world would gain by it", MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN stresses.

PRAVDA ON PRC MEDIA HANDLING OF MIG AFFAIR

LD152359 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Conjectures Taken Up"]

[Text] Beijing, 15 November -- Over the past few days the local press has carried a number of reports, based on both their own and foreign sources, alleging that the extremely dangerous military and political situation over Nicaragua is being exacerbated by deliveries of Soviet MIG-21 aircraft to that country. What is surprising is the haste with which the Chinese press has picked up these American conjectures aimed at distracting world public attention from the real causes of the tension in and around Nicaragua.

During the past days, Chinese propaganda has, in fact, been trying to create the impression that some "guilt" is attached to the Soviet Union and that the "security of the United States of America in this region was being threatened," reprinting in this connection suitably prepared selections from the American press.

Following the denials made by the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction on Washington's false allegations, Beijing was compelled to mention this. It is noteworthy, however, that RENMIN RIBAO published a report on the denials with a reference to U.S. sources.

TASS REPORTS ON UK-PRC AGREEMENT ON HONG KONG

LD151609 Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (TASS) -- The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China has approved the Chinese-British Joint Declaration on Hong Kong, which was initialled in Beijing late in September this year. After an official signing of the declaration, it will be tabled for endorsement by the Third Session of the General People's Congress of the Sixth Convocation.

As is reported here, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is expected to arrive in Beijing for an official signing ceremony of the above-mentioned declaration.

The joint declaration on the question of Hong Kong (Hsiang Kang) was drawn up after the two years of the British-Chinese talks. Under this document, the PRC Government decided to resume sovereignty over that territory as of July 1997.

The joint declaration includes the basic political guidelines of the PRC on Hsiang Kang. They say that after the return of the territory to China the present-day socio-economic system, the laws and mode of life of the population of Hsiang Kang will remain unchanged in the course of the subsequent 50 years. It will also retain its status of a Franco Porto and an international financial centre. The questions of foreign policy and defense will be within the competence of the PRC Government.

The PRC press points out that the preservation of the capitalist system in Hong Kong after 1997 provides guarantees for the existing "free market" economy and the property belonging to foreigners.

DPRK, S. KOREA HOLD TALKS ON ECONOMIC RELATIONS

PM161119 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 16 Nov 84 p 3

[TASS report: "Talks Start"]

[Text] Panmunjom, 15 Nov -- A meeting of representatives of the DPRK and South Korea was held here today at which questions of the establishment of North-South trade and economic relations were examined. The sides advocated developing trade and economic cooperation and creating a bilateral standing commission to deal with these issues. Agreement was reached on continuing the talks. The next meeting is slated for 5 December.

Speaking to journalists after the meeting, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Yi Song-nok, head of the DPRK delegation, noted the great importance of the first economic talks in the history of DPRK-South Korea relations for the normalization of the situation on the Korean peninsula and for the country's unification.

JAPANESE OPPOSITION GROUP ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD160251 Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 15 TASS -- A delegation of political and trade union figures of Japan has arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the parliamentary group of the USSR. In the delegation are representatives of four parties -- the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), Komeito, the New Liberal Club, the Social Democratic Union -- and the All-Japan Confederation of Labour (Domei). The delegation is led by Ryosaku Sasaki, a deputy of the House of Representatives, chairman of the DSP Central Executive Committee.

S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions (AUCCTU), met with the guests today. They had an exchange of views on matters of struggle for disarmament, for the strengthening of peace, and for further development of Soviet-Japanese trade union contacts.

Taking part in the conversation which passed in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere were I.I. Kovalenko, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

On the same day the delegation members visited the Proletarskaya Pobeda factory of the Podmoskovye Production Association.

PRAVDA CITES RAJIV GANDHI ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

PM151001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "R. Gandhi's Statement"]

[Text] Delhi, 13 Nov -- Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi appeared on All India Radio and television to make a statement on questions of domestic and foreign policy. He stressed that India will continue to pursue a peace-loving policy.

India firmly believes that the principles of noninterference in other countries' internal affairs, peaceful coexistence, and nonalignment must be the basis of its foreign policy course, the Indian head of government said. I reaffirm our adherence to the UN Charter, the Nonaligned Movement, and the struggle against colonialism and neocolonialism. The prime minister recalled I. Gandhi's words that the most important task today is to eliminate the threat of nuclear war, and stressed that "India will continue to fight persistently against the arms race."

R. Gandhi pointed to the great significance that firm, friendly ties with the USSR have for India. "India highly values the multifaceted relations with the Soviet Union, relations that have stood the test of time and are based on cooperation, friendship, and vitally important support when it is most needed," he noted.

The prime minister said that India "seeks the development of closer relations with its neighbors in the spirit of peace, friendship, and cooperation."

R. Gandhi noted that India advocates improving East-West relations. We seek the strengthening of political and economic relations with countries and peoples in all regions and the establishment of new international economic order, he stated.

UK'S SUPPORT OF 'ANTI-INDIAN ELEMENTS' CONDEMNED

BK151205 Moscow in Bengali to Bangladesh 1500 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Viktor Sivakov commentary]

[Text] The ASSOCIATED PRESS has reported that the director of the BBC, in a letter to the Indian High Commission, has offered an apology for allowing anti-Indian elements to use the BBC to broadcast a recent provocative speech of an [Indian] immigrant organization leader on the national mourning day of India following Indira Gandhi's assassination. No alibi of freedom of broadcasting can explain this step. Moreover, it is not possible to justify an open propaganda of threat, including assassination, against leaders of a sovereign state.

The Government of India, in a note to the British Foreign Ministry, has protested the affection shown by the British to the anti-Indian elements living in Britain. The Indian press has rightly emphasized that broadcasting and publishing provocative statements over the radio and in the press constitute a direct interference in the internal affairs of India. This interference is also applicable in the case of many fabricated stories they present on the incidents in India, especially on the future policy of the new government.

A very strange thing is noteworthy that the BBC directors have more liking for the anti-Indian leaders. At the same time, they pay very little attention on the efforts being made by the government to normalize the situation in the country.

This indicates that they have a different perception about India's national interest. The difference between their talks and deeds is really very amazing. When the government of London is expressing sympathy at the heart-rendering death of Indira Gandhi, the British authorities, under the pretext of not having any proof, do not believe it is possible to crush the activities of the anti-India terrorists.

The British leaders should listen to the BBC programs. Incidentally, this radio station broadcasts the views of the British Government and is also under its control. Only after listening to the BBC program would they be able to answer the question raised by the NATIONAL HERALD: How could we believe Mrs Thatcher's statement on friendship with India when her government refuses to ban the activities of the people who are bloodthirsty for the Indian leaders and who openly advocate the dismemberment of our country?

A few days ago Indian Foreign Secretary Rasgotra told the envoys of the United States, Britain, and Canada in Delhi that the Government of India is concerned about the affection shown by the authorities of 13 countries to the [Indian] immigrant organizations. The leaders of these organizations recently made provocative and shameless statement against India. To provide these anti-India elements the facilities to use the BBC broadcasting channel is a manifestation of that affection. Its intentions are unquestionable, and there is also no doubt about the danger involved in the use of the radio.

THE TIMES OF INDIA writes that one of the objectives of the investigation on Indira Gandhi's assassination is to expose the conspiracy of foreign organizations against her. The paper says that the [Indian] authorities have proff of foreign involvement in the conspiracy.

MOSCOW HINDI VIEWS INDIAN SEPARATISTS' RALLY

BK160528 Moscow in Hindi to India 1130 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Viktor Sivakov commentary]

[Text] A so-called conference of representatives of Indian organizations abroad has been held in the Pakistani city of Lahore. This apparently religious gathering was only a pretext, for the objectives of the organizers were entirely different. They seldom met the religious minded pilgrims. The organizers, from the United States, Britain, Canada, and many other Western countries, gave speeches in Lahore.

It is obvious from the presence of a notorious person like G.S. Dhillon who these people were. G.S. Dhillon migrated to the United States a long time ago and now holds an American passport. Despite this, he is still determined to become a representative of the nonexistent state of Khalistan.

Dhillon and other Sikh extremists open consulate offices in Western countries on behalf of Khalistan, issue passports, and release currency and postal stamps. The people of Punjab, with whom Dhillon and his ilk broke their ties long ago, do not support their separatist call.

Even the conveners of this movement understand that if they did not receive the patronage of influential Western forces, their activities would have ended long ago. Therefore, they attach special importance to relations with their Western patrons, who provide the opportunity for anti-Indian elements to give provocative interviews in newspapers, radio and television.

It is also well known that Dhillon and several other extremist Sikh leaders have been drawn to the inner circle around General Ziaul Haq the head of the Pakistan military government.

With his consent, the so-called conference was convened in Lahore and, according to Indian newspapers, Ziaul Haq met a large group of extremists. High-ranking officials of the Pakistan Government were also present at the Lahore conference. In the presence of Paksitan Information and Broadcasting Minister Zafarul Haq, a call was given for the setting up of the so-called Khalistan state.

The responsibility for imposing strict censorship on Pakistan radio and press is vested in Zafarul Haq. Under such censorship, the Pakistan press cannot publish any article criticizing the military government and often several blank columns are in the papers. However, the authorities do not censor materials containing anti-Indian tirades and appeals. The speeches made against the Indian people and their leaders at the Lahore conference, in fact, were given prominence in these anti-Indian publications.

The terrorist activities against India from Pakistan soil never cease. According to the Indian authorities, a total 76 extremists were recently arrested in the Ropar area of Punjab. The Indian intelligence agency discovered that special training had been given to the terrorists at camps in Pakistan before they were sent to India.

It is obvious that it is impossible to ignore the activities carried out at the Lahore gathering. The Indian Embassy in Pakistan lodged a strong protest against the Lahore conference. In a protest note to the Pakistani Foreign Ministry, India stressed that the secessionist activities of separatists were carried out with the connivance of the Islamabad authorities. Their open encouragement to holding such a provocative conference is nothing but blatant interference in the internal affairs of India. In view of this, statements by the Pakistani military ruler that they wish to improve relations with India only invoke suspicion.

U.S. SEEN REARMING PAKISTAN AGAINST AFGHANISTAN

LD160029 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Yevgeniy Kachanov commentary]

[Text] The discussion of the so-called Afghan question, which has been imposed upon the 39th UN General Assembly Session, is a blatant violation of the norms of international law and the UN Charter. It corresponds to the interests of those forces that are striving to aggravate still further the situation in the region; prevent the people of Afghanistan developing the political, economic, and social system they have chosen; and undermine the security of the republic. Farid Zarif, the DRA's permanent representative at the UN, has said this.

Here is an up-to-the-minute news commentary. At the microphone is Yevgeniy Kachanov:

As one may conclude from the cables coming in from UN headquarters in New York, one of the leading pioneers of the slanderous anti-Afghan campaign is the military regime in Pakistan. After all, it is well known that it is precisely Pakistan that is the main bridgehead for the undeclared war being waged against the Afghan revolution. Over 120 centers are situated there for the instruction and equipping of dushman bands. Everything in them is under the control of U.S. instructors. The main headquarters of the ringleaders of the Afghan counterrevolution, who are in the service of the CIA is in Peshawar, Pakistan from here, a massive radio propaganda campaign against the Afghan population is being waged.

Why is it that U.S. psychological warfare specialists are involved? It is no secret that it is precisely the United States that is the main inspirer and organizer of armed interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. Hundreds of millions of dollars are expended for this purpose through official channels alone, and this is thought to be no more than the tip of the iceberg.

Moreover, as is known, it is precisely the United States that is carrying through a massive program to rearm Pakistan, costing a total of over $3 billion. It recently emerged that the regime of Ziaul Haq has handed over to the ringleaders of the Afghan basmaches roughly 20 army warehouses with the weapons and ammunition in them.

Some groups of bandits even undergo special training in Pakistani Army units. However, as if this were not enough, it is known that a number of sabotage operations in Pakistani border regions have been carried out by regular subunits of the Pakistani authorities, hindering a peaceful political settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan. The Afghan leadership has set forth a whole series of constructive proposals which form a realistic basis for a settlement. But Pakistan is apparently engaged solely in raising obstacles at the negotiations taking place through the mediation of the personal representative of the UN secretary general.

Our press and the foreign press have said more than once that since the fall of the shah's regime in Iran, Washington has allotted the role of regional gendarme and champion of imperialist interests in Southwest Asia to Pakistan. All the indications are that the military regime in Islamabad is conscientiously rehearsing this dishonorable [malopochetnaya] role.

PRAVDA CITIES AFGHAN PAPER ON USSR-DRA TIES

PM141409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Own correspondent V. Baykov dispatch: "A Vivid Example of Friendship"]

[Text] Kabul, 9 Nov -- The KABUL NEW TIMES has published an article entitled "A Vivid Example of Friendship" devoted to Soviet-Afghan relations.

The Great October Socialist Revolution's victory in Russia, the article says, marked the beginning of a new era in mankind's history, the era of transition from capitalism to socialism. The USSR raised the banner of freedom and equality of the peoples.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between Soviet Russia and Afghanistan in 1919 was a significant event in the history of the long-suffering Afghan people.

The Afghan people gained a true friend and helper in the form of the first socialist country, the article goes on to note. Soviet-Afghan relations, with the great Lenin at their source, have passed the test of time and have set an example of friendship and cooperation for almost 70 years now.

PRAVDA REPORTS DOLGIKH'S HANOI RALLY SPEECH

PM150943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Fraternal Friendship Edition Rally"]

[Text] Hanoi, 13 Nov -- A mass Vietnamese-Soviet friendship rally was held here today. The participants warmly welcomed the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by V.I. Dolgikh, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which is in Vietnam on an official friendly visit.

Addressing those assembled, Tran Vy, deputy secretary of Hanoi City Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Committee and chairman of the City People's Committee, noted that the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit to Vietnam is a new manifestation of the friendship and solidarity between the CPSU and the CPV and between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples. The successes achieved by the Vietnamese people are inseparably linked with the great support and tremendous assistance of the Soviet people, the speaker stated. He expressed sincere and profound gratitude to the CPSU, the USSR Government, and the Soviet people for their international assistance.

Speaking at the rally, V.I. Dolgikh conveyed to all the working people of Socialist Vietnam, fraternal greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and all the Soviet people.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium he said. sends his cordial greetings and best wishes to the Vietnamese Communists and the courageous, industrious people of Vietnam. When sending off our delegation, he asked us to tell you that CPSU and the Soviet state will continue to pursue and unchanging course of international solidarity and all-around support for fraternal Vietnam!

Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and fraternity are priceless assest for our peoples. The multifaceted Soviet-Vietnamese relations enshrined in the treaty of friendship and cooperation are acquiring increasingly rich content. This is a natural process that reflects the vital interests of our peoples and countries and the fraternal ties of the communist parties of the Soviet Union and Vietnam, based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's meeting with Comrades Le Duan and Pham Van Dong in the summer of this year, during which fundamental questions of Soviet-Vietnamese relations and our cooperation were examined, was a very important milestone in the cause of the further development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

The example of Vietnam, the delegation head continued, shows convincingly what people are capable of in the struggle for national independence and social progress. All the Vietnamese people's achievements of the last four decades are inseparably linked with the activity of the glorious CPV, created nearly 55 years ago by that great fighter for Marxist-Leninist ideals, President Ho Chi Minh.

Today, Vietnam is an equal member of the world community of socialist states. The system of treaty relations and joint activity withint CEMA unites it with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, with who Vietnam consistently and resolutely struggles for peace and security on earth.

Socialist building in our countries is of not only national, but even greater international significance. The Vietnamese working people, in fulfilling their national patriotic duty and turning Vietnam into a mighty, prosperous socialist state, are also helping to resolve the great international task of strengthening socialism's positions and consolidating peace throughout the world. We are glad to see that the courageous, industrious Vietnamese people, under their Communist Party's leadership, are achieving more and more new successes in creative labor.

Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation, V.I. Dolgikh stressed, has broad, clear prospects. Its paths of further improvement were outlined in the long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the SRV, signed a year ago. This document was compiled in light of the rich experience of our ties; it accurately expresses our political will and defines effective forms and methods of joint harmonious work.

The implementation of the decisions of the CEMA economic summit conference will help to further deepen our cooperation and increase its effectiveness. The summit's documents define the line of continuing the CEMA countries' assistance to Vietnam in accelerating its national economic development, implementing the tasks of industrialization, and involving it more widely in the international socialist division of labor.

V.I. Dolgikh went on to speak of the creative activity of the CPSU and the Soviet people. Our party, he noted, has entered a period of practical preparations for its next, 27th, congress. The new edition of the CPSU Program, as well as proposals for possible changes to the party rules, are being drawn up. At the CPSU Central Committee October 1984 Plenum, it was stressed that these documents must reflect high demands concerning the organization of the party's internal life, the style and methods of the activity of each of its components, the work and conduct of Communists, and their activeness, responsibility, and discipline.

Our close cohesion is all the more important, the speaker stressed, because the international situation remains extremely tense and the actions of the U.S. Administration, which has declared a "crusade" not only against socialism, but against all progressive forces, are pushing mankind toward the nuclear abyss. The fraternal socialist states' consistent, constructive foreign policy and their cohesion are a reliable barrier in the path of the imperialist nuclear warmongers.

The Soviet state, together with the other socialist community countries, resolutely rebuffs imperialism's aggressive aspirations. The constructive new initiatives put forward by Comrade K.U. Chernenko are aimed at preserving and consolidating peace. We were and are champions of arms limitation and disarmament. The Soviet unilaterally adopted a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and has proposed reaching agreement on freezing arsenals of these weapons and banning any tests. Our country also advocates preventing the militarization of space, banning and scrapping chemical weapons, and concluding a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations between NATO and the Warsaw Pact states.

The imperialists assign a growing role in their global strategy to Asia and the Pacific, as is indicated by the "Pacific doctrine" adopted recently by U.S. diplomacy. The western Pacific has already become a region of forward basing of first-strike weapons systems. The United States has embarked on strengthening and modernizing its Armed Forces in the region, equipping them with new types of nuclear weapons, and creating military bases and facilities. Washington seeks to involve the region's expansionist and reactionary forces in its military plans. The United States is calling on Japan to cooperate closely with NATO; it increasingly supplies new consignments of weapons to South Korea, and it is trying to involve the ASEAN countries in military preparations. This militarist course is causing growing concern among the peoples, including the peoples living in Southeast Asia.

Our country considers this concern entirely justified, and advocates an active quest for ways of improving the situation in Asia. The Asian countries urgently need the relaxation of tension, including military tension, the safeguarding of security, and the creation of a political atmosphere that would favor peaceful creative labor, the strengthening of the national independence of countries in the region, and their mutually advantageous cooperation. The implementation of the Soviet Union's initiatives on implementing confidence-building measures in the Far East and Mongolia's proposal to conclude a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific, would be fully in accordance with the interests of the peoples of the Asian Continent.

The Soviet Union welcomes and supports the initiatives of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea concerning the transformation of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation, and their efforts to end the confrontation between the three Indochinese states and the ASEAN countries and establish political dialogue here. It is our profound conviction that this stance is reasonable and just.

The USSR also fully supports the SRV's stance on the question of the normalization of relations with the PRC, which was set forth, in particular, by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, during his official friendly visit to India. We also stand up for good-neighborly relations with China and their normalization, but not, of course, at the expense of the interests of our friends and allies.

The meetings and talks with the SRV leaders once again confirm our total unity on the entire range of questions discussed, which covers many aspects of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation.

New, still wider horizons lie ahead of us in resolving the tasks of economic building, in the cause of improving the working people's well-being, and in the struggle for peace and peoples' security. These tasks are within our powers, because we draw strength from unity, fraternity, and loyalty to the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation, which multiplies our joint potential to achieve the goals set by our communist parties, V.I. Dolgikh said in conclusion.

The rally developed into a vivid demonstration of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship.

Today, the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation visited the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and laid a wreath. The guests also visited the museum at Ho Chi Minh's house in Hanoi.

Talks were held between the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by V.I. Dolgikh and an SRV National Assembly delegation headed by Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly. The talks took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and total unity of views on all the questions discussed.

On the same day, V.I. Dolgikh had a meeting with Do Muoi, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and vice premier of the SRV Council of Ministers.

MORE ON USSR VISIT BY GDR'S SINDERMANN

Talks With Solomentsev

LD160007 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Comrade Solomentsev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, today met with a delegation from the GDR People's Chamber headed by Horst Sindermann, member of the People's Chamber of the SED Central Committee, president of the People's Chamber, and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council. Taking part in the meeting were Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society, and chairman of the SED faction in the People's Chamber; and chairmen of the factions of democratic parties and mass public organizations in the GDR People's Chamber.

During the talks, mutual satisfaction was expressed at the successful development of fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and the GDR, the foundation of which is the unbreakable alliance between the CPSU and the SED. During the meeting, Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev and Horst Sindermann described how the people of the two countries, under the leadership of their communist parties, are fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress. Stress was placed on the importance of further deepening parliamentary links between the USSR and the GDR, which are an important factor in the strengthening of the fraternal friendship between our parties and peoples and in the fight for peace and international security.

The talks, which were held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, were attended by Comrade Lapin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Soviet Society of Friendship with the GDR; and Winkelmann, the GDR ambassador to the Soviet Union.

ADN on Solomentsev Meeting

LD160243 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2127 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow, 15 Nov (ADN) -- The inviolable USSR-GDR alliance is the indispensable foundation for the further flourishing of the GDR on the boundary between socialism and imperialism. This was underlined by People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the GDR People's Chamber delegation currently in the USSR, during a talk in Moscow with Mikhail Solomentsev, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee. Both emphasized that the fraternal alliance between the CPSU and SED will be of great importance in the further joint struggle for preserving and safeguarding peace in the face of the policy of confrontation pursued by the most aggressive imperialist forces.

The GDR, Horst Sindermann assured, is an insurmountable barrier against all revanchist crusaders. As a reliable ally, she will continue to place all her weight in the service of the coordinated security and detente policy of the socialist community of states.

The two sides expressed their deep concern and outrage over the aggressive activities of the United States against the courageous people of Nicaragua. All progressive humanity was called upon to oppose the adventurous U.S. policy against the Latin American peoples.

Meets Supreme Soviet Officials

LD152343 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 15 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A meeting between parliamentarians of the USSR and the GDR took place today in the USSR Supreme Soviet. The sides exchanged information about the main directions of the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the GDR People's Chamber and discussed the further development of their links.

The striving to do everything possible to preserve a firm peace and to avert the danger of nuclear war was stressed in the conversation which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding on all the questions under discussion. It was noted that parliamentarians have a particular role to play in the struggle for peace. Taking part in the conversation were Comrade Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, deputies of the Supreme Soviet, responsible officials of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Winklemann, GDR ambassador to the USSR.

SOVIET-ALBANIAN AMITY GROUP MARKS ANNIVERSARY

LD151751 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] A session of the board of the Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society was held in Moscow today devoted to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Tirana, the Albanian capital, from the German fascist invaders.

PRAVDA NOTES PZPR THESES ON POLICY STANDS

PM091139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russina 31 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "PZPR Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Oct -- As already reported, the 17th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee was held in Warsaw on 26-27 October. J. Czyrek, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, delivered a report at the plenum entitled "Key Problems of Consolidating the State, Developing Socialist Democracy, and Strengthening Legality, Public Order, and Discipline."

Questions connected with the growth of the party's influence on the development of socialist democracy and the strengthening of its leading role in society were broadly illuminated in the report and the debate on it. The need to increase PZPR members' responsibility for the implementation of the party's course, including in the sphere of cadre policy, was stressed.

The plenum devoted great attention to problems of the development of socialist democracy and the expansion of citizens' participation in state management and to questions of strengthening legality and public order. Attention was drawn to the need to foster feelings of respect for the law among citizens.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo theses for the plenum, published in the Polish press, say that Poland is a socialist state expressing the interests of the working class, the peasantry, and the intelligentsia.

The class nature of the socialist state and the democracy which is inseparable from it is expressed in implementing the socialist mission of the working class and in guaranteeing the priority of the long-term interests of the working class in political, social, and economic life, and in enlightenment, culture, and education. This is the essence of the program of socialist building. Not all the tasks of the period of building the foundations of socialism in Poland have been completely fulfilled. There are several imbalances. The class struggle and the contradictions connected with it still go on. Thus, the people's state must continue to carry out a number of the functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Recent experience convinced us yet again of the need to keep in readiness the defensive functions of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They are needed to defend revolutionary gains and democratic rights against antipopular, primarily anti-worker, actions and against the encroachments of counterrevolution on the popular nature of the state. We will always put an end to counterrevolutionary actions, the theses stress.

The theses go on to note that Poland is following the path of strengthening people's power and adapting the structures of political life to the socioeconomic base of socialism and to the needs and aspirations of working people. The strengthening of the party's direct links with the working class and working people, the openness of political and public life, and the development of internal party democracy are paramount in the implementation of the party's guiding and leading role.

While observing the organizational self-reliance and independence of trade unions, the party cannot lose sight of the shaping and strengthening of the trade union movement's socialist orientation. Polish working people are becoming increasingly convinced that a political split among the trade unions can lead to a weakening of socialist Poland.

The theses stress that observing the law and strengthening public discipline are necessary conditions for overcoming the crisis. In conditions of general disorganization and chaos and the administration's paralysis, it is impossible to satisfy the most elementary social needs. The Polish people saw this for themselves before December 1981. The wave of counterrevolutionary anarchy was thrust back and smashed, although it left its traces. A period when an attempt was made to elevate to the status of civic valor a hostile attitude to the socialist state and insubordination to the law and state organs could not fail to entail pernicious consequences, against which a resolute struggle is now being mounted.

A separate section of the theses is devoted to relations between state and church. People's Poland is a secular state. The secular nature of the state and its institutions, including enlightenment, cultural, and educational institutions, is an unbreakable principle. A difference in creed is not and must not be a basis for sociopolitical conflicts. Relations between state and church are constantly developing, but the dialogue is not proceeding without difficulties. By no means do all ecclesiastics share the view that constructive coexistence between state and church is necessary. This is not helped by instances of places of worship and religious symbols being used for nonreligious purposes with the knowledge and consent and sometimes at the initiative of priests.

The problem is not, however, just a matter of extremist manifestations. In actual fact, these manifestations reflect a broader tendency toward political clericalism, a desire to take the church outside the framework of its spiritual mission, and a tendency toward an expansion which violates the basic principles of the separation of church and state. The state cannot and will not be indifferent to such phenomena.

The foreign policy section of the theses stresses the special importance for Poland of its links with the USSR and the other socialist countries and the combination of patriotism and internationalism and the will for peace with an invariable readiness to defend the historic gains of socialism.

People's Poland advocates the further stabilization of the political and territorial order in Europe, resolutely opposing the revanchist tendencies of pan-Germanism. It will continue to resolutely rebuff imperialist -- primarily U.S. -- attempts to flagrantly interfere in its internal affairs.

Delivering a concluding speech at the plenum, PZPR Central Committee First Secretary W. Haruzelski noted some progress in the development of the country's national economy and the implementation of the current year's plan guidelines. The scales, he said, have tipped decisively in our favor -- in favor of socialism. This will not be altered by either frontal attacks or blows on the sly by enemies.

We have acquired great experience in the 40 years of socialist building in Poland. We are convinced that the best and most reliable method of strengthening the socialist state is to improve its functioning, the PZPR Central Committee first secretary said. We must see to it that at every level and in every link people enjoy their rights at the same time as honestly fulfilling their duties: This is the essence of today's tasks to strengthen the state and deepen democracy and discipline.

The working class and the people's masses need a forward detachment, a leading force, and a collective organizer. This is where the party's key role lies, the need for which is confirmed by the entire experience of revolutionary struggle and socialist transformations.

Ideological unity, organizational cohesion, and moral honesty in the party, whose internal life is founded on democratic centralism, are the main guarantees of the strength and efficient functioning of the socialist state and the development of people's power. We need more democracy and more discipline, the PZPR Central Committee first secretary noted -- more democracy within the framework of constitutional norms and laws, and democracy in the collective will and thinking. More discipline in the consistent implementation of adopted decisions, conscious discipline arising from understanding our rights, active participation in adopting decisions, and overall responsibility for their fulfillment.

The Polish People's Republic, W. Jaruzelski stressed, is an important link in the peaceful postwar order in Europe. That is why imperialism's attacks on People's Poland were so aggressive and stubborn. But its calculations came to naught. It did not succeed in wresting Poland from the socialist community. It must be stressed again very strongly that it would have been difficult for Poland to withstand the perfidious attacks amassed and coordinated by Washington had it not been for the support of our allies. The alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and the membership of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA have stood the test of time. This accords with the needs of our system and the nature of our common class, state, and national interests. But we must also add that in recent years we have seen yet again that the Soviet Union is a responsible, solid, and stable partner. Its entire foreign policy attests to this. This has also been clearly confirmed by its attitude to Poland.

The strengthening and deepening of the values of socialist internationalism is a task of great importance for our party and our state for both the present and the future. Unity is the common weapon of the fraternal peoples and socialist countries, W. Jaruzelski stressed in conclusion.

TASS CRITICIZES NATO SECRETARY GENERAL'S SPEECH

LD152154 Moscow TASS in English 2126 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 15 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov:

Lord Carrington addressed the Brussels session of the North Atlantic Assembly on Wednesday for the first time as NATO secretary-general. That is why those who expected the new NATO secretary-general to set out some new ideas were disappointed. Lord Carrington's speech did not essentially differ from similar speeches made by his predecessor. "An arms race in all directions" is the main message of his statement.

Fully sharing the aggressive concepts of American General Bernard Rogers, the supreme allied commander in Europe, Lord Carrington made clear that the doctrine of a first nuclear strike in combination with the buildup of the newest types of non-nuclear forces underlies NATO's strategy.

Under the motto of a "further improvement" of these forces, Lord Carrington advertised the "Rogers Plan" which provides for strikes deep inside the rear of the "enemy," that is, socialist countries.

The NATO secretary-general demanded that the U.S. Atlantic allies demonstrate, as he put it, real progress in the further perfection of the North Atlantic bloc's infrastructure. In other words, the stake is on boosting the arms race and increasing military budgets.

Lord Carrington's speech echoed the demands, which are becoming ever more persistent, at U.S. Congress that Western Europe considerably increase its contribution to NATO and undertake fresh efforts in implementing the bloc's nuclear missile strategy. This implies greater spending on the upkeep of American Pershings and cruise missiles and on the development of new types of so-called "conventional armaments."

The NATO secretary-general acknowledged that some NATO members refuse to increase military spending within limits demanded by Washington, referring to a shortage of state funds.

Indeed, the Washington-instigated arms race exacerbates economic difficulties experienced by many Western European countries. By intensifying pressure on its allies in the military sphere, the United States intends to weaken them economically, to make them less competitive and facilitate the continued transfer of capital from Western Europe in order to maintain the dollar rate at the current excessive level.

NATO CONTINUES ARMS BUILDUP IN EUROPE

LD152326 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Viktor Olin commentary]

[Text] The North Atlantic Assembly twice a year brings together some 200 parliamentarians from the NATO countries. Its resolutions are not mandatory. However its meetings help one to form judgments as to the dominant trends within the alliance. The latest meeting was no exception. It once again reflected the NATO tendency to comprehensive arms buildup and showed the bloc leaders' desire to divert public attention from problems resulting from the intensive nuclear buildup in Western Europe.

At the opening session of the Assembly, NATO's secretary general, Lord Carrington, urged the alliance to strike the right balance between nuclear and conventional defenses as the best way to prevent war. He made it clear, however, that this did not mean shifting the emphasis from nuclear weapons on to conventional ones. Lord Carrington said nothing whatsoever about the possibility of stopping the deployment of American first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe, let alone removing them. The siting of Pershings and cruises will proceed as scheduled. As for striking the right balance, as Lord Carrington put it, it is to be achieved by intensive conventional buildup as a supplement to nuclear weapons. This being so, the West Europeans face the prospect of more arms being thrust on them. As arms continue to increase in number and become more and more sophisticated, the threat of war is naturally growing. That's why the NATO leaders have adopted a number of plans to divert the attention of millions from this problem and so neutralize the antiwar movement. Lord Carrington discussed one such plan known as the Rogers Plan, called so after the American supreme commander of NATO's European forces.

According to General Rogers, any future war should be fought with extra powerful conventional weapons which would be used to strike far behind enemy lines, that is, at Soviet territory. This strategy is designed to paralyze the enemy's infrastructure and achieve victory already in the early stages of a conflict. As a propaganda ploy it is to convince the West Europeans that they need not fear a military conflict since they would be far away from the combat zone. Lord Carrington hardly tried to conceal the fact that NATO has no intention of giving up nuclear weapons as a means of achieving its ends. From his statements a NATO pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and NATO's agreement to nuclear-free zones in Europe are out of the question.

The latest meeting of the North Atlantic Assembly showed that NATO clings to the same old tactics. It pretends to be concerned about the need to prevent war while preparing public opinion for a new spurt in the arms race.

USSR, FRG DIFFER ON ISSUE OF REVANCHISM

PM141537 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Nov 84 First Edition

[N. Aleksandrov article: "Dangerous Blindness; Why the FRG Authorities 'Fail To Notice' the Activation of the Revanchists"]

[Text] The West German authorities continue to foam at the mouth as they allege that the socialist countries' mass media, including SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, are "artificially stirring up" the problem of revanchism in the FRG.

Speaking on a Sueddeutsche Rundfunk radio program, Federal Chancellor H. Kohl said: "I cannot see signs of revanchism anywhere in our country." And, developing this idea, he announced over the air: "Of course, there are various tiny vociferous groups, but if you take a closer look, as a rule it is not a political issue, but a medical matter."

Well, let us follow the chancellor's advice and take a closer look. For example, let us take the so-called "union of exiles" -- the organization of immigrants who left territories belonging to Hitler's Reich after the war. The "union" has 2.5 million members. Not such a "tiny group!" True, Mr Kohl and his ilk do not consider this organization to be revanchist. Foreign Minister H. -D. Genscher even proposed at a press conference that each member of the "union" be awarded an order for strengthening peace and democracy. Not every member received an award but a group of ringleaders of the "union" were in fact recently presented with the FRG's highest award -- the Grand Cross -- "for outstanding services."

The leadership of the "exiles" has regular meetings with members of the ruling cabinet, including the chancellor himself, and has its own parliamentary "lobby" -- 40 Bundestag deputies. More than DM40 million out of the federal and Laender budgets were assigned this year for the needs of the "union." In brief, it operates on a grand scale.

What does the "union" advocate? H. Czaha, chairman of the "union of exiles" and Christian Democratic Union Budestag deputy, says: "The lands to the east of the Oder and Neisse still belong to Germany and are not definitively under foreign sovereignty."

His deputy, H. Hupka, states: "Anyone who recognizes the Oder-Neisse line as the border is acting against the law..."

Another leader of the "union", H. Windelen, who holds among other posts that of minister for inner-German relations in Kohl's cabinet, advocates the "return" of the western lands of Poland and Czechoslovakia and the "absorption" of the GDR and insists on the alleged existence of "a lack of clarity in international law regarding the borders of the defeated German Reich ('Germany in the borders of 31 December 1937') with Poland and Czechoslovakia." And after these words, official Bonn states that it "cannot see any signs of revanchism in the FRG!"

But should we be surprised? Windelen is by no means the only FRG Government figure to come out with revanchist slogans. Kohl himself included in a government statement the 1973 decision by the Federal Constitutional Court, in accordance with which the "German Reich continues to exist within its 1937 borders" and all FRG state organs "must act to restore it." These are not mere words. The FRG Government has adopted a decision to issue a map of "Germany within its 1937 borders" on the basis of which schoolchildren will study geography. It is not for nothing, obviously, that revanchists of all hues describe Kohl's cabinet as "their very own."

Virtually every week there are revanchist rallies in the FRG and virtually every day their ideas are propagated from parliamentary or government platforms, from newspaper columns or television screens. So why in the face of all the facts does official Bonn stubbornly reiterate: "There can be no question of revanchism"? Obviously, it does not want to notice the signs of the revival of revanchism. This is connected with the fact that, with the coming to power of a right-wing conservative bloc in West Germany, revanchism is being raised -- and to a considerable extent has already been raised -- to the rank of state policy.

The shoots of revanchism did not break through on their own. Bonn's course of militarization and arms race served as a culture medium. The FRG Government itself was the trailblazer in the NATO decision to deploy U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons in Europe. And just recently, with the blessing of its allies, it secured the right to produce heavy offensive weaponry. There is a direct link between the gamble on militarization and the revival of revanchism.

Bonn is jeopardizing all that has been achieved in the years of detente and all that is positive in Europe, of which the treaties between the FRG and its eastern neighbors are apart. However, Bonn does not tire of repeating that the FRG allegedly favors the observance of these documents' provisions. "None of the leading politicians in the FRG has yet defended positions which go beyond the framework of what was enshrined in the treaties concluded with the victor-powers," A. Dregger, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union faction in the Bundestag, told a DIE WELT correspondent in an interview recently.

Let us remind Mr Dregger and the authors of the previously cited pronouncements what is enshrined in, for example, Article 3 of the 1970 Moscow Treaty: "The USSR and the FRG are united in recognizing that peace in Europe can only be maintained if nobody encroaches on the present borders." And it goes on: "...they regard as inviolable now and in the future the borders of all states in Europe as they stand on the day of signing the present treaty, including the Oder-Neisse line, which is the western border of Poland and the border between the FRG and the GDR."

Are the statements by FRG leaders about the need to review the postwar realities and the existence of "Germany within its 1937 borders" really in line with these provisions? For, as the RHEINISCHE POST writes, "The borders in Europe...can only be changed...at the price of a third world war." Is Bonn's consent to the deployment in the FRG of new U.S. nuclear missiles, which destabilize the situation and bring increased tension to East-West relations, really in line with the Moscow Treaty? After all, the treaty requires its signatories to "achieve detente as an important goal of its policy?" And is Bonn's unquestioning and active participation in the "crusade" mounted by Washington against the USSR really in line with the spirit of the treaty? Of course not.

For that reason, I believe that it was in vain that Dregger's deputy, V. Ruehe, said: "We must rebuff with all our determination the campaign against 'revanchism' (even written in quotemarks! -- N. Aleksandrov) which certain mass media are conducting against our country." Nobody is conducting any campaign against YOUR COUNTRY [capitalized words printed in boldface in original] Mr Ruehe. We know full well that there are enough sober-minded people in the FRG, and that they are in the majority. However, recent facts cannot fail to fill us with alarm. The Soviet people paid too high a price in the last war, and they are right to draw attention to tendencies in the FRG that are dangerous for peace.

FRG LEADERS CONTINUE TO SUPPORT REVANCHISM

PM141528 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Hungry for Revenge"]

[Text] Bonn, 13 Nov -- A rally has been held of the so-called "East German Landsmannschaften" that make up the revanchist and militarist "league of exiles" organization. The meeting was held under the direct sponsorship [opeka] of FRG ruling circles at the headquarters of the leading ruling Christian Democratic Union [CDU] party with the participation of representatives of official Bonn headed by FRG Chancellor H. Kohl. Among the guests at the rally were deputies from the Bundestag and the North Rhine-Westphalia Landtag and Bavarian Prime Minister F.J. Strauss, chairman of the Christian Social Union [CSU] and one of the most active proponents of the notorious "exiles'" ideas and claims.

Those present in the "Konrad Adenauer House" were addressed by H. Hupka, one of the ringleaders of the "league of exiles" and a Bundestag deputy for the CDU who, in the tradition of the worst cold war periods, called for a review of postwar borders in Europe and again expatiated on how the "German question remains open" and the "German Reich in its 1937 borders continues to exist." The top revanchist called on FRG citizens to struggle to ensure that all Germans, as he put it, "be brought under one roof." Lambasting the socialist countries with crude attacks, H. Hupka tried to justify his claims to their lands with unilateral decisions by the West German Constitutional Court, that is, legal acts lacking any force in international law. The speeches by H. Kohl and F.J. Strauss at the rally were essentially similar. Stating once again that "the German question is an open one both politically and legally," the chancellor at the same time tried to prove that his demands have nothing in common with revanchism and

that the concern shown by the public in the socialist countries in this regard is allegedly groundless. F.J. Strauss' speech teemed with provocative anti-Soviet attacks. He extolled in every possible way Bonn's "new policy," meaning the ruling coalition's claims to lands in Poland and the other socialist countries.

The rally once again graphically demonstrated the fact that despite official Bonn's assertions, the FRG is continuing to see a buildup of revanchist tendencies that are not only not being rebuffed but, on the contrary, are being supported by ruling circles in every possible way. The revanchist policy orientation of the ruling parties themselves -- the CDU and the CSU -- has thereby also been reaffirmed.

TASS CONDEMNS BUNDESTAG DEBATE ON SOVIET GERMANS

LD151355 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 15 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Aleksey Shestakov writes: How would the FRG Bundestag react, if the parliament of a foreign country undertook to discuss the West German legislation and demand that changes be introduced into it, thus attaching it as a string to a further development of relations between the two countries? The parliament building on the bank of the Rhine would, perhaps, shatter with anger and indignation.

Yet a question, which is by no means within the competence of the FRG authorities but is solely an internal matter of the Soviet Union, was discussed in the same building the other day. Moreover, the debate held in Bundestag on the initiative of the CDU-CSU [Christian Democratic Union - Christian Social Union] and FDP [Free Democratic Party] parliamentary factions was of a clearly impudent and provocative character: The MP's of Bonn's three ruling parties were talking about some "oppression" and "Russification" of Soviet citizens of German extraction, demanded that observers from the FRG be allowed to visit the areas of our country inhabited by large numbers of Soviet Germans, and again discussed at length all sorts of inventions about the "hindrances" allegedly caused to Soviet citizens of German extraction, wishing to go to the FRG for the reunification of families.

Speaking on behalf of the West German Government, Juergen Moellemann (FDP), minister of state to the FRG Foreign Ministry, claimed in unison with the above-mentioned allegations that the USSR prevents such citizens from going to the FRG "on political grounds". The authors of the draft resolution, which was included into the agenda of the Bundestag session, demanded in the tone of an ultimatum that the question of "Germans in the USSR" be discussed at meetings of representatives of the member-states of the all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation, thus trying to bring this provocative venture into the international arena. The speeches by CDU Deputies Klaus Yaeger and Herbert Hupka, who are spokesmen for the revanchist associations, could be described only as those of shameless impudence. Yaeger went so far as to say that an improvement of relations between the two countries is impossible without meeting all of Bonn's demands on that issue.

The so-called action in "defence of Soviet Germans" has again been fresh evidence of the fact that certain circles in the FRG are not above turning to diehard nationalism, to the long flopped claims to "representation of the interests of all Germans" irrespective of the fact citizens of what state they really are. One cannot help drawing a historical parallel in this connection. Fresh in everybody's memory is the slogan, which was put forward in the "Third Reich": "All Germans back to the Reich." Then this slogan was substantiated by references to the "voice of blood." Today they demagogically appeal, for the sake of camouflage, to the final Helsinki Act and to human rights. Yet this sort of interference in the affairs of other states is in conflict with the principles of the Final Helsinki Act and with basic norms of international law.

CONTINUED REPORTS ON DEMICHEV'S N. AFRICA VISIT

Ends Visit to Tunisia

LD151811 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1639 GMT 15 Nov 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, has ended his official visit to the Republic of Tunisia. Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and minister of internal affairs of Tunisia, received the eminent Soviet guest and stressed the great importance of the visit for the further development of multifaceted Soviet-Tunisian cooperation. During the Soviet delegation's stay in the hospitable land of Tunisia, it learned about world famous historical monuments, the ruins of legendary Carthage, which is one of the capital's suburbs and has now become a sort of open-air museum, and also other sights of the country and of Tunis. The striving of the Soviet and Tunisian peoples to further develop fruitful ties and mutually enriching contacts was reflected in the program of cultural cooperation for 1985-1986, which was signed by the Soviet delegation during the visit.

Leaves Tunis, Arrives Algiers

PM161007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Visit"]

[Text] Tunis, 14 Nov -- P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, has left Tunis. He was seen off by B. ben Slama, member of the Destourian Socialist Party Politburo and Tunisian minister of culture, and other officials.

On the same day, P.N. Demichev arrived in Algiers on an official visit at the invitation of the Algerian Government. He was met by A.M. Mezian, Algerian minister of culture and tourism, and other officials.

In a statement for the press, P.N. Demichev noted with satisfaction Algiera's great successes in cultural building and the growing cooperation between the USSR and Algeria in this field. He pointed out that this cooperation is promoting even greater rapprochement between the two countries' peoples and expressed the hope that his visit would be a fruitful one.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ETHIOPIAN DROUGHT

IZVESTIYA Reports Soviet Aid

PM131155 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Z. Kadymbekov dispatch under the rubric "Reportage From the Scene of Events": "All To Combat the Drought!"]

[Text] Addis Ababa -- There is no more serious and important problem in Ethiopia today tha the struggle against the consequences of the unprecedented drought that has gripped extensive territories.

At a regular session of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee Politburo, Mengistu Haile Mariam, Workers Party of Ethiopia general secretary, called for maximum efforts to fulfill the short and long-term programs adopted by the government to combat the dangerous natural calamity and its consequences.

In addition to giving prompt assistance to the population in the form of food, medical supplies, and other essentials, one of the most important tasks, the session pointed out, is to resettle people without delay in more favorable regions. A dense network of approximately 200 first aid centers is already functioning in the country.

During these difficult days for Ethiopia, as in earlier times, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are giving the friendly country all possible assistance and support. Soviet cargo planes have arrived here together with crews and have already moved the first hundreds of tons of wheat from the port of Aseb to the administrative centers in Tigray and Eritrea Provinces. Helicopters have begun moving medical supplies, food, and drinking water to field camps in Welo province.

"The support of the USSR Government and the Soviet people can hardly be overestimated," Ethiopians says. "Sincere gratitude and appreciation are the feelings that fill the hearts of millions of our citizens today."

Assistance is also arriving from the USSR by way of the Soviet Red Cross and Red Cresent. We were standing on the runway at Bole International Airport on 9 November while an aircraft from Moscow was being unloaded. Bales of medical supplies, baby food and condensed milk, and bales of blankets slid out of the huge, open cargo section along a conveyor belt into trucks -- dozens of tons of freight so essential to the inhabitants of Ethiopia suffering from the drought.

"We have turned to the Red Cross organizations of many countries for assistance," (Dauit Zaudi), chairman of that society in Ethiopia, told me. "The first practical response to our request was received from the USSR. Our most important task is to help the children, and our Soviet friends took this circumstance into account when making up the shipments to be sent to Ethiopia. Your assistance will preserve the health and lives of tens of thousands of children and many inhabitants of the suffering regions.

"All to combat the drought!" today this slogan has become urgent not only here in Ethiopia, but also in countries friendly to it, whose peoples are always ready to extend the hand of fraternal assistance.

Official Hails USSR

PM140910 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS Report: "Prompt Assistance"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 12 Nov -- Yusuf Ahmed, Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee member and minister of communications and transport, described the assistance given by the Soviet Union to the Ethiopian people in liquidating the consequences of the serious drought as a manifestation of true internationalism.

The USSR has supplied food products, medicines, equipment for drilling water holes, and road tankers to deliver water to inaccessible regions. Now, Yusuf Ahmed told a TASS correspondent, a large Soviet aircraft detachment has started working. This kind of assistance is difficult to overestimate in a country suffering a shortage of highways, the minister emphasized. I would like to particularly mention that the prompt assistance we are receiving from the Soviet Union is a vivid manifestation of the effects of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia, whose 6th anniversary will be celebrated by the two countries' peoples next week.

ANGOLA SETTING EXAMPLE IN 'DECOLONIZATION'

PM141601 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 11 Nov 84 p 3

[B. Myakota article: "Steps of Revolution; Today Is the National Holiday of the People's Republic of Angola -- Independence Day"]

[Excerpt] The successes of People's Angola exert a profound influence on the African peoples, primarily on those struggling against colonialism and racism in the south of the continent. For that reason, imperialist forces are striving to wreck the building of a new life in Angola at any price. The racist regime in Pretoria unleashed an undeclared war against the republic from the moment independence was proclaimed. Tens of thousands of Angolans became the victims of that criminal war, and 350,000 were deprived of their homes and became refugees in their own country. The material damage caused to Angola is enormous. It already exceeds tens of billions of dollars. The present White House administration backs the subversive actions against the progressive Government of Angola. However, neither the "secret operations" planned by the U.S. and South African special services nor the wide-scale interventions by the South African racists have been able to force People's Angola to depart from its chosen path.

Having failed in the attempt to suppress the Angolan people's resistance by force, through armed provocations, Pretoria and Washington were ultimately forced to resort to talks with Angola. An accord was reached in the Zambian capital of Lusaka on the withdrawal of South African troops from the southern areas of Angola. Stating its desire for peace, People's Angola reiterated its fundamental position on questions of the decolonization of the continent's south and its solidarity with the struggling peoples of Namibia and South Africa.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are giving and will continue to give concrete help and support to the Angolan people in their difficult struggle to build a new life. The multifaceted relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Angola are strengthening and expanding from year to year. The treaty on friendship and cooperation and the agreement on cooperation between the CPSU and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party are the cornerstone in the firm foundation of these relations.

MPLA'S JACINTO CITED ON ANGOLAN JUBILEE

PM131351 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Interview with Antonio Jacinto, chief of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party Central Committee Secretariat, by correspondent S. Nikonov under the rubric "People's Angola Is 9 Years Old": "Republic on the Alert"; first two paragraphs are IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] Independent Angola came into being on 11 November 1975. Throwing off the colonial yoke, the young republic began building a society on socialist principles. However, having suffered defeat in open battle, the enemy is trying to hamper Angola's progressive development. Under complex conditions, the Angolan working people, under the leadership of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] are tackling the tasks of developing the national economy and rebuffing racist and counterrevolutionary gangs.

S. Nikonov, our correspondent in Angola, met with one of the active participants in the national liberation struggle, Antonio Jacinto, chief of the MPLA-PT Central Committee Secretariat. He is a National Assembly deputy and a well-known poet who has been awarded the special "Lotus" prize by the Asian and African Writers Association.

Luanda -- "Nine years of independence are too short a time in the history of any people," this gray-haired man, whom the colonial authorities threw into prison torture chambers for his revolutionary activity, said. "But if you look back and objectively evaluate our people's achievements, it is possible to draw this conclusion right now: The attempts of external and internal enemies to make Angola abandon its chosen path, not only through diplomatic and economic pressure, but also through direct armed aggression, are failing.

"It is not easy to build a new life while not letting weapons out of your hands. To a considerable extent, this accounts for the fact that we will have not achieved all the targets outlined by the MPLA-PT. The shortage of skilled cadres is one of the most acute problems. The friendly socialist countries send their specialists to us to work in key sectors of the Angolan economy and to organize health care and public education. We are thankful for this assistance, but we realize that we must train our own doctors, engineers, and agronomists in the very near future. Many young men and women are mastering these professions in educational institutions in the Soviet Union, Cuba, and other socialist states.

"The first national party conference will be held at the end of this year," A. Jacinto continued. "Its chief task is to analyze the political and economic situation, outline plans for the future, and prepare for the next MPLA-PT congress.

"The Angolan people are celebrating their national festival in a situation when the South African interventionists, contrary to Pretoria's pledges and solemn declarations, continue to occupy southern regions of the republic. We cannot fail to be alarmed at the reports being received about a new concentration of racist forces in the region of the disengagement of troops of the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of South Africa. Gangs of the counterrevolutionary groupings of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, which are maintained by Pretoria, have stepped up their activity, particularly in the coffee-producing regions, where we were expecting a good harvest of this export crop.

"However, we are optimists and are confident that despite all the difficulties and obstacles, the onward march of the Angolan revolution will continue," A. Jacinto said in conclusion. "Our people, who achieved freedom in a long, armed struggle, will surrender their gains to no one. We are inspired by the example of the motherland of October and rely on the internationalist assistance and support of the Soviet Union, the other socialist community countries, and all the world's progressive forces. Angola is entering its 10th year of independence with faith in tomorrow."

"A luta continua!" -- "The struggle continues!"

USSR DELEGATION COMPLETES VISIT TO ANGOLA

GF151330 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] The visit made to Angola by a Soviet delegation of social representatives headed by Telman Orudzhev, Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee member and minister of the fruit and vegetable industry of Azerbaijan SSR, has ended.

The delegation attended the festive ceremonies held in Angola on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and the 9th anniversary of Angola's independence. During the Soviet Days held in Angola, a group of artists from Azerbaijan SSR performed for Angolan spectators.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PRESS BRIEFING ON NICARAGUA HELD

LD151349 Moscow TASS in English 1341 GMT 15 Nov

[Text] Moscow November 15 TASS -- "Aggressive actions against Nicaragua are a gross violation of the peoples' right to peace, a manifestation of the policy of state terrorism" was the subject of a briefing held today at the USSR Foreign Ministry press centre for Soviet and foreign correspondents.

Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Department, pointed out during the briefing that the United States has launched a frenzied campaign of threats against Nicaragua during the recent weeks. These threats are being accompanied by concrete actions: massive shows of military force. Thousands of American soldiers have been deployed close to the Nicaraguan borders. Tens of U.S. combat ships, including aircraft carriers, are on patrol along the Pacific and Atlantic coasts of the country. American ships and warplanes grossly violate Nicaragua's territorial waters and air space.

Thus, actions are being undertaken with a view to heightening the situation around Nicaragua. Fabrications about the shipment of Soviet combat planes to Nicaragua, about massive supplies of other arms to Nicaragua are used to justify these actions.

The aim of these fabrications, Lomeyko said, is to conceal the unprecedented escalation of U.S. military presence in Central America and create a pretext for interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign state.

In the Soviet Union, as well as in the majority of countries, the U.S. actions are viewed as a gross violation of norms of international law, as a manifestation of the policy of state terrorism, as an encroachment on the right of the Nicaraguan people, and any other people, to live in peace and determine their destiny by themselves.

The U.S. course towards Nicaragua runs counter to the U.S. Administration's numerous declarations about its striving to conduct international affairs in a more constructive way, to search for a peaceful solution of existing problems.

Among questions asked during the briefing, one was concerned with the Soviet Union's possible response to a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua.

The spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry said he did not think it necessary to discuss the matter from this angle. The situation around Nicaragua, he said, demands that the question be raised in a different way -- what should be done to prevent the further aggravation of the situation in Central America and interference in the affairs of the sovereign nation of Nicaragua. What is most important, and all members of the international community should be interested in that, is that aggression, any manifestations of state terrorism and violations of norms of international law and the U.N. Charter, should not be allowed to take place.

Assessing U.S. actions with regard to Nicaragua from the viewpoint of international law, Vladimir Lomeyko pointed out that these actions represent a gross violation of modern international law and, specifically, the fundamental principles of non-use of force or threat of force, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, soviereign equality and self-determination of the peoples, recorded in the U.N. Charter. Present in these actions are elements which, undoubtedly, fall under the definition of aggression, adopted by the U.N. General Assembly in 1974. Article three of the relevant document describes as acts of aggression a blockade of ports or coasts of a state by armed forces of another state, as well as sending armed gangs, groups, irregular forces or mercenaries to the territory of another state by a state or on behalf of the state.

Responding to a question about world public reaction to the U.S. unlawful actions with regard to Nicaragua, the spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry observed that the overwhelming majority of political and public figures denounce agressive actions against Nicaragua and lay the blame for these actions on the United States. In this connection, he quoted from Lord Kennet's article, published by the TIMES newspaper. It says that Nicaraguans "have been four times invaded and occupied by the U.S.; in the 1850's, in 1909, 1912-25 and 1927-33. They are anxious to avoid a fifth occupation."

"Since 1981," Lord Kennet writes, "the U.S. has been financing and arming guerrillas, some Somocists, some not, based in Honduras and Costa Rica; they try to capture Nicaraguan territory, and they destroy foodstocks to disrupt the economy. They are supplied by air-drops from Honduras. The loss of life is now about a thousand a year."

"The way to peace in this area, as in others, is for any country which is attacking another country to stop doing so," Lord Kennet stresses.

NICARAGUA'S REACTION TO U.S. 'ATTACKS' DETAILED

LD160742 Moscow TASS in English 0721 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 16 TASS -- Grim changes in the outward appearance of the Nicaraguan capital are seen even from board the plane when it is landing the "August Cesar Sandino" International Airport. There are antiaircraft guns and machine-guns near the airfield, tanks and armoured vehicles are placed along the main highways. Trucks with militia troops race by the roads, PRAVDA'S correspondent in Managua Pavel Bogomolov writes in its today's issue.

Revolutionary Nicaragua remains vigilant and reserved, the correspondent underlines. The composure of the capital is reflected in the rhythmic work of state institutions, mills and factories, shops, canteens and public transport. At the same time it is obvious that the Armed Forces, reserve troops and civil defense units are put in a state of enhanced combat readiness, in accordance with the order issued recently all over the Nicaraguan territory.

The slogan remains the same: "They will not pass". Managua's working people know who "they" are -- "hawks" from the Potomac River and Somocist gangs knocked together by them.

Just several days ago Washington tried to justify its attacks on Nicaragua by the nonexistent deliveries of Soviet MIG planes which allegedly threatened the security of the Western Hemisphere. Today when this uproar has subsided another argument was invented. This time the CIA ferreted out some "irrefutable evidence" to the effect that the Sandinist People's Army was allegedly ready to attack neighbouring Honduras. Through the efforts of provocateurs, a new campaign of anti-Nicaraguan hysteria was launched in Honduras in the past 24 hours. The situation on the border between the two countries is tense.

According to P. Bogomolov, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua Miguel D'Escoto repulsed very well the attacks and inventions of the U.S. Administration. In a talk with foreign journalists he showed the flimsiness of Washington's inventions. Their purpose is clear: They are intended to prepare the ground for the U.S. invasion, the minister said. Speaking about the meaning of the defense measures taken recently by the Nicaraguan Government, M. D'Escoto stressed that they did not create a threat to anyone, but were a resolute response to the anti-Nicaraguan campaign.

SOVIET LEADERS, PERUVIAN PREMIER EXCHANGE CABLES

PM091015 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has sent Luis Percovich Roca a telegram congratulating him on his appointment as Peruvian premier.

In a reply telegram the Peruvian premier expressed sincere gratitude to the USSR Council of Ministers for its cordial greetings.

The telegrams express confidence that the relations of mutually advantageous cooperation existing between the USSR and Peru will continue to develop for the benefit of the peoples of both countries and in the interests of strengthening peace and international security.

ROUTINE SESSION OF CPSU POLITBURO REPORTED

PM161149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

["In the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At its latest session in which the first secretaries of union republic Communist Party central committees took part, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR and the draft USSR state budget for 1985. A report on this was delivered by N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

It was noted in the report by N.A. Tikhonov and in the discussion that the draft plan for the final year of the 11th 5-Year Plan is directed toward strengthening and developing the positive trends in the economy that have recently been emerging. It sets rates of growth of the national economy according to general economic indices, which are higher than the average for previous years. The plan is orientated toward stepping up the intensification of production and raising its technical level, maximum improvement of the quality of products, fuller utilization of reserves, and the achievement of greater smoothness in the performance of all branches of the national economy. It envisages further growth in the people's material and cultural standard of living, and consistent development of housing and amenity construction. At the same time, it was noted that there are deficiencies and bottlenecks in the work of a number of branches of the national economy, associations, and enterprises, and attention was drawn to the need to eliminate them as rapidly as possible.

A major [bolshov] speech was delivered at the session by Comrade K.U. Chernenko. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo fully approved the instructions and conclusions contained in his address and deemed it necessary to make them the basis of the work of all party, state, and economic organs, public organizations, and labor collectives. Comrade Chernenko's speech is published in the press.

The task of developing a mass movement for rational management of the economy at all levels of the production process, from top to bottom, was set. Special attention must be devoted to raising labor productivity, economizing labor, material, and financial resources, improving the quality of the goods being produced, the broad application of scientific and technical achievements to production, and continuation of systematic and purposeful work on perfecting the economic mechanism.

The Central Committee Politburo endorsed the initiative of the country's front-ranking collectives on the creation, as a result of rational economic management, of above-plan savings funds in enterprises, oblasts, krays, and republics which will be aimed at the social needs of work collectives and, primarily, at improving medical services for the population. The procedure for forming and using these funds will be determined by the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU. It was proposed that the central committees of Communist Parties in union republics, krays, oblasts, okrugs, towns, rayon party committees, primary party organizations, ministries and departments, and administrative, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organs should ensure the execution of organizational and mass political work aimed at fulfilling and overfulfilling the tasks of the plan for 1985 and the successful completion of the 11th 5-year period.

Comrade G.A. Aliyev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, G.V. Romanov, M.S. Solomentsev, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, Ye.K. Ligachev, K.V. Rusakov, and N.I Ryzhkov participated in the discussion of issues connected with the draft state plan and state budget.

Taking account of the discussion which took place, the Politburo gave basic approval to the draft state plan for the USSR's economic and social development and the USSR draft state budget for 1985. It was recommended that the Council of Ministers should introduce the drafts referred to for discussion by the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo called on Communists and all working people in the country to become actively involved in socialist competition in order to carry out the tasks of the state plan, and to welcome the 27th congress of our Leninist party with high labor achievements.

Chernenko Speech at Session

PM161143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 84 First Edition pp 1, 2

["Complete the 5-Year Plan in a Fitting Manner, Speed Up the Intensification of the Economy" capitalized passages published in boldface in original]

[Text] At the meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo today, comrades, we are discussing the draft plan and budget for 1985. In many respects next year is unusual. It is the year of active preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress, the year of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. Undoubtedly, all of this imparts special political significance to the great amount of work which awaits us in the new year. It must be done under the slogan of mobilizing all forces for the successful completion of the present 5-year plan and the creation of a good and solid foundation for the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Naturally, preparation of the draft plan and budget for 1985 required great efforts. A active part was played in this by the labor collectives of all branches of the economy, local party, administrative, and economic organs, ministries and departments and, of course, the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Finances. The drafts have been examined in detail in the USSR Council of Ministers and in the Politburo commission for improving management and raising the efficiency of the national economy. Now the CPSU Central Committee Politburo must review these documents and, what is particularly important, give specific form to ways of resolving the economic and social tasks for next year.

Of course, in drafting the plan and budget it was necessary to take into account both our achievements and our shortfalls. As is known, the rates of development of the national economy in 1981-82 were somewhat lower than planned for a whole series of reasons. The party made a realistic assessment of the situation and elaborated effective measures aimed at overcoming negative trends and at speeding up economic growth. Today it is possible to note with satisfaction that the economy has begun to develop more dynamically. THE PAST 2 YEARS HAVE BEEN MARKED BY CHANGES FOR THE BETTER IN THE WORK OF PRACTICALLY ALL BRANCHES OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY.

Take industry, for example. In 1983-84 the average annual growth in its output will have reached R32 billion, which is 50 percent more than in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan. Encouraging changes are taking place in agriculture, also. These were spoken about in detail at the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum. We all remember well the difficulties that were created by railway transport. Its work is now improving and one can hope that matters in that sector will continue to develop successfully. The opening of operational traffic ahead of schedule along the whole route of the Baykal-Amur Mainline -- this genuinely nationwide construction project -- was an outstanding event.

And the most important thing, comrades, is that the changes taking place have had a favorable effect on the living standards of Soviet people and have speeded up the increase in the population's real incomes.

This is the main criterion for the correctness of the party's economic policy and for showing adherence to the line which has been elaborated. It is also pleasing that all of these achievements are based on raising the efficiency of the national economy and improving qualitative indices.

What, then, has permitted us to achieve such results? I believe that it is primarily the more purposeful and relevant work, by party organizations and administrative and state bodies, both at the center and in the localities in guiding economic construction. One must also mention the energetic measures undertaken to overcome the lagging behind which had occurred in the decisive directions of economic development, figuratively speaking, to unblock bottlenecks.

There has been an intensification of the exactingness shown toward cadres at all levels and they have been made more responsible for the state of affairs in their industry, region, and enterprises. Of course, the measures taken to strengthen labor and production discipline, improve the level of organization, and introduce order have had their effect.

It is clear, comrades, that our efforts have been effective thanks to the nationwide support and the enthusiasm with which the working people met the measures set out by the party and the fact that they have actively struggled for their implementation. Vivid evidence of this is the businesslike response by labor collectives everywhere to the appeal by the CPSU Central Committee to achieve a 1-percent above-plan increase in labor productivity and a 0. 5 percent reduction in prime costs. It must be said frankly that these were not easy tasks, but the overwhelming majority of enterprises are coping successfully with the high-level pledges adopted.

I think that the labor collectives, workers, kolkhoz workers, and representatives of the intelligentsia who have most distinguished themselves -- all those who by their selfless labor have made this weighty contribution to strengthening the might of our homeland -- deserve the most cordial gratitude.. We must not, however, be content with what has been achieved. Recently I have had several meetings with secretaries of central committees of the union republic Communist Parties and party kraykoms and obkoms. The comrades spoke about how their plans are being fulfilled and about their achievements. At the same time, it was noted that here and there the mood appearing is one of placidness, complacency, and a desire to reduce the level of intensity of work. There must be no room for such moods. As you know, many enterprises and even certain sectors have been unable to achieve results guaranteeing stable growth in production, and have not been able to make up their lagging behind in all areas. This applies in particular to plan fulfillment with regard to range of output. Production capacities are still not being put into operation in a timely manner.

In a word, comrades, there is a great deal of work ahead. I would therefore like to stress most definitely that those who are still lagging behind must pull themselves together without delay; those who are coping with the plan must catch up with the front-rankers; and those who are in the forefront must not slacken their pace. In this way, by common efforts, POSITIVE PROGRESS FORWARD IN THE ECONOMY MUST NOT ONLY BE CONSOLIDATED, BUT MUST ALSO BE AUGMENTED.

Viewing the 1985 draft plan from this position, it may be said that overall it orients the development of the economy in the right direction. The rate of growth in the most important economic indicators has been fixed at a higher level than the average for the first 4 years, which enables the planned level for the 5-year period to be attained for a number of key areas.

In the plan, emphasis is laid on the intensification of public production.

The intention is to obtain almost the entire growth in national income and 95 percent of the increase in industrial production through productivity, which signifies that, step by step, our economy is approaching the stage at which the entire production growth in the national economy will derive from increases in labor productivity.

It must be noted that the indicators on which the draft plan is based are better substantiated and interrelated. The national economic priorities and proportions are by and large consistent.

A further build-up of the country's industrial might is envisaged. Industries belonging to the fuel and energy complex will substantially developed. As before, the gas industry and atomic power generation will develop at a fast rate, but it is equally important to increase the recovery of oil and coal. Unfortunately, oil and coal workers have not met the planned targets so far this year. Everything must be done to ensure that these industries catch up as far as possible in the time that remains, and that from the very first days of the new year they maintain a steady level of work.

Metallurgists also face responsible tasks in 1985. In the past we have frequently criticized them for plan failures. Now, a certain change for the better has emerged and it must be firmly consolidated, with prime concern being concentrated on improving the quality of metal and extending the range.

It is difficult today to overestimate the role of machine-building in the development of all spheres of the economy. Next year's plan sets a reliable course toward speeding up the output of new generations of machines and equipment and enhancement of the reliability of equipment. It is the duty of machine-builders to meet these difficult tasks successfully.

Implementation of the Food Program is the object of tireless work by the party. The saturation of agriculture and all branches of the agro-industrial complex with modern equipment will be boosted. Deliveries of mineral fertilizers to the countryside will also increase, but it would be fitting to consider once again the question of the volumes of funds allocated for the development of the production of mineral fertilizers, taking into account the long-term requirement.

One of the key problems is capital construction. High growth rates, a great concentration of resources and better provision of materials, machines, and mechanisms are planned here. This gives us ground for hope that builders will be able to dispense with last minute rushes, improve the quality, and begin finally to meet planned targets.

I would like to speak in particular about the social section of the plan. For the majority of indices here, we are reaching the level of 5-year plan targets. This concerns increasing social consumption funds, and the construction of residential housing, schools, hospitals, polyclinics, kindergartens, and day nurseries.

In 1985 the real income of the population will increase by 3.3 percent, which is substantially higher than the average over the previous 4 years. These targets are backed up by accelerated rates of development of the "Group B" sectors of industry. The centralized increase in the salary of teachers, of a number of categories of workers in agriculture, will be continued. It is planned to extend the benefits for participants participants in the Great Patriotic War, to begin increasing the maximum retirement pension for kolkhoz workers, as well as the pension for industrial and office workers who took their deserved retirement more than 10 years ago. Other important measures were also outlined, among which one must single out questions connected with the implementation of the school reform.

A few words about foreign economic ties. The draft envisages their development in all directions, and naturally, with particular intensify with CEMA member-countries. All the provisions arising from the decisions and agreements of the summit-level economic conference have been fully taken into consideration, and this, comrades, is not only an economic issue but also a political one. It is necessary that implementation of the adopted decisions should be constantly monitored by party, administrative, and economic organs.

And, finally, the needs for strengthening the country's defense capability are duly taken into account in the plan. We cannot fail to see the increasing aggressiveness of imperialism and its attempts to achieve military superiority over the socialist community. Our country does not plan to attack anyone. This is clear to every sober-minded person. But we will strengthen our defense capability, guarding the peaceful labor of Soviet people, defending the cause of peace throughout the world.

Assessing the drafts of the plan and budget as a whole, one can say: They are in conformity with the directions of the 26th party congress and of subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. They embody fully enough all that is new and positive that has entered into the life of our country in recent years. I think the comrades will agree that we have every reason to approve the drafts of the plan and budget, and to recommend that the USSR Council of Ministers submit them for examination by a session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The task of organizing precise and purposeful work on implementing all that has been outlined, is now moving to the fore. The question stands as follows: THE PLAN MUST BE FULFILLED WITHOUT FAIL, and where possible and where necessary, it must be overfulfilled. At the same time maximum efforts must be made to fulfill the tasks of increasing the efficiency of production, and of course one should ensure the smooth running of work and the strict observance of contractual obligations for deliveries of output.

It should be said that it has been found possible to improve the situation here somewhat over the past 2 years. However, the task consists of attaining the complete fulfillment of contracts. It is understood that each industry and each enterprise has tasks and features of their own. There does, however, exist a common task, which, in our time, should penetrate into the work of all industries and all enterprises: to manage better, make more efficient use of resources, to work with greater results; in other words, TO MANAGE THE ECONOMY IN A RATIONAL WAY.

What distinguishes the present day is that all work should be raised onto a qualitative higher level, that rationalization should encompass all the stages of the production process. Care must be taken to develop the essential economic and organizational conditions to develop the creative activeness of the masses. Workers and kolkhoz farmers, engineers and economists, scientists and those employed in the field of managing the economy will be able to apply their resources and knowledge to practical implementation of this task. I would like to recall Vladimir Ilich Lenin's words that "raising the discipline of the working people, the workers' skills, the efficiency and the intensiveness of labor, and better organization of work are conditions for economic advancement." ("Full Collected Works," Volume 36, page 188) We, Vladimir Ilich Lenin said, addressing the working people, should calculate everything and everyone should learn to be thrifty.

The work of all working collectives, enterprises, and industries should be organized in precisely this way and only in this way.

The SAVING OF MATERIAL RESOURCES is a wide area of activity. To be an assiduous manager, to struggle to attain the greatest possible savings -- this is the foremost task. I would like to say that the approach to savings should now be fundamentally different.

After all, how was it before? Savings were seen merely as some kind of supplement to the constantly growing and seemingly inexhaustible resources. Now the situation has changed substantially and we should no longer rely on constant increases in resources. In our time, savings are precisely one of the most important sources of ensuring growth of production. In 1985, the additional requirements of the national economy for fuel and energy resources and for rolled ferrous metals should be satisfied to the extent of almost 60 percent through savings in those areas. Ambitious tasks have also been set in connection with saving other types of raw and other materials.

It is quite clear from this that the planned targets can only be achieved if the norms of consumption envisaged are strictly observed. That is why ministries and production collectives must draw lessons from the errors of previous years, when targets for reducing material expenditure were frequently not met. At every enterprise, a precise plan for practical action to achieve economies must be worked out and strict control over its fulfillment must be instituted.

Naturally, the struggle for economies must permeate not only production, but also other spheres of our lives, including in the home. After all, one-fifth of our fuel and electricity goes on domestic needs, and they must be used with greater care.

You know, comrades, about the initiative by the best collectives of Moscow, Ukraine, and the Urals to create in each enterprise, oblast, kray, and republic an above-plan savings fund. I think that this initiative is a useful one in keeping with the spirit of the times, and that it should be supported. Why, for example, should **should there not be an approach to this matter such that every** labor collective, following the example of front-ranking enterprises, sets itself the task of WORKING 2 DAYS A YEAR ON THE FUEL, RAW, AND OTHER MATERIALS THAT HAVE BEEN SAVED?

This, incidentally, would provide stimulus for a concrete and energetic search everywhere for ways of reducing the prime cost of output and cutting down various sorts of above-norm stocks and nonproductive expenditure. In teams and in workplaces this work would be supported by the introduction of personal economy accounts, and, of course, all these questions should be reflected in the socialist pledges of labor collectives.

The suggestion by Comrade Shcherbitskiy and other comrades to allocate the resources of this fund for social needs and, first and foremost, to improving medical services to the population, is worthy of approval.

Particular attention should be paid to the RATIONAL USE OF LABOR and increasing its productivity. A profound analysis must be made of how workers are deployed, how efficient are their work methods, and how each hour of working time is used. Something that meets this requirement well, for example, is the initiative by a number of labor collectives to provide qualification requirements for jobs at individual workplaces. It is very important for the workers themselves and for qualified engineering and technical staff to take a direct part in this.

Providing formal job descriptions also includes the struggle for fuller use of production capacities, machinery, and equipment. Over the years so far, an enormous potential has been accumulated in which the work of millions of Soviet people is embodied. And we cannot put up any longer with the fact that in machine building, during the working day, 14 percent of all equipment is not working, every third truck does not go out on a trip. This is intolerable mismanagement, a waste of public labor. The situation must be objectively sorted out at every enterprise to attain better use of existing capacities.

As you know, the party Central Committee recently approved the experience of the Dnepropetrovsk Combine in formulating job descriptions and carrying out job rationalization. Ministries and local, party, administrative, and trade union organs need to ensure the dissemination everywhere of this important initiative.

The next question: Rational management means constantly IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF OUTPUT. Everybody knows that the struggle for quality is inseparable from the conscientious fulfillment by every working person of the job entrusted to him. The 1985 plan envisages important tasks for raising quality, but they should be considered as the minimum which has to be done. We will be frank. Both in industry and other sectors, the situation as regards quality of output at the moment is not at its best. The quality of individual items of metal production causes criticism. The reliability of certain machinery and mechanisms is low. Chemists produce dull and nonresistant dyes. In construction, too, things are unfavorable. Brigade leaders of housing construction combines acted in a workmanlike and honest manner and out of conscience when they wrote a letter addressed to all construction workers in the country. They, as everybody remembers well, appealed for a decisive improvement in the quality of housing being handed over for use. It is not by chance that this letter received such a wide response and the CPSU Central Committee adopted a special decision in support of it. The ministries of economic sectors and central economic departments should work on improving quality on a reliable basis. Not one opportunity should be lost from sight, neither in the use of modern equipment and technology and the introduction of substantial awards for the development and mastery of new items of manufacture, nor in tangible reductions in prices for out-of-date products, raising the qualifications of cadres, and many other things. The review of outdated standards and instructions, which provide no incentive for enterprises to improve their technical and economic output figures, must be speeded up. It is quite clear that today the basis for effective development is the WIDESPREAD INTRODUCTION OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN PRODUCTION.

A favorable assessment should be made of the draft plan's orientation toward creating and putting into production new types of machinery and equipment, toward increasing the scale of both the introduction of progressive technology and replacing old products with new ones. However, if we look at the problem of the development of science and technology from broader positions, the state of affairs in this sphere arouses some concern. Therefore, the Politburo deems it necessary to discuss at the forthcoming plenum of the CPSU Central Committee questions of speeding up scientific and technological progress and of improving its management in all links of the economy. The plenum should be prepared in such a way as to ensure that its decisions provide for a radical change in this vitally important direction of our development.

We must engage more energetically in IMPROVING MANAGEMENT AND THE ENTIRE ECONOMIC MECHANISM. A start has been made in this work with the experiment to expand the independence and responsibility of the enterprises of five ministries. In the coming year a further 21 union and republican ministries will be included in this experiment. Consumer services enterprises in many oblasts will be changed over to the new conditions as well. Proposals are being prepared to improve the activity of construction organizations, to improve planning and estimating work, and to raise the material interest of construction workers in the timely handing over of projects for use. New methods are being elaborated for efficient cooperation between sectors of the agro-industrial complex. The use of collective forms of organizing and paying for labor in the national economy is being expanded.

In a word, work to improve the management of the national economy is proceeding on a broad front. The effectiveness of this work will depend to a large extent on improving the style and methods of the activity of ministries and departments and all links of economic management. It appears to be useful to continue to simplify the management apparatus, to reduce excessive documentation and all forms of unnecessary paperwork.

Comrades, all of our efforts to speed up the development of the economy are, in the final analysis, directed toward having the opportunity to allocate more funds for social needs and raise the population's living standard more rapidly. As a matter of fact, it is toward this that our plans are directed. I would like to dwell only on one issue: the need for a decisive improvement in the PROVISION OF INDUSTRIAL GOODS AND SERVICES FOR THE POPULATION. The working people's incomes are rising year by year, and this is natural for our society. But is also natural that consumer demand is moving increasingly to high quality goods -- fashionable clothes and footwear, modern and reliable televisions and refrigerators, and other technically advanced domestic goods. It is precisely these high quality goods that are in short supply. Industry was not prepared for this change in demand. It continues to produce an excess of goods of a relatively low consumer standard and not enough of the high quality goods in increased demand. And so it turns out that, against a background of a general increase in the amount of goods, there is an excess of some types of products and a shortage of others.

What explanation can there be, other than gross errors, for the obvious shortage of good footwear, and particularly children's footwear, on sale in the shops? Can one say that things are in good order when the shelves of shoe stores are now crammed mainly with summer footwear? It is difficult to buy footwear appropriate to the season, and it is not rare for various goods, often those which are simple to produce and most essential in everyday life, to simply disappear from the shops. This indicates, in particular, that the leaders of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry have been unable to ensure the necessary flexibility in studying and taking account of market requirements, and have not shown due concern for the reorganization of a number of important plants. This criticism can also be applied to many branches of machine building that produce consumer goods and also to trading organizations. It is precisely the trade sphere which should always and in all things provide a principled defense of the consumer's interests.

At the end of last year, the Politburo adopted a decision on elaborating a comprehensive program for the development of the production of consumer goods and consumer services. Our party line here is very clear. It is to ensure the accelerated development of all branches and sections of the economy engaged in producing goods and providing services for the population. For this purpose, it is also necessary to refit them technically, to supply them with resources of raw and other materials, and to intensify the extent to which employees have an interest in the quality and quantity of the goods that are being produced for the population. Comrade Aliyev, who heads the commission of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo responsible for guiding and checking the elaboration of the integrated program, has reported that work on the program is nearing completion and that it will very soon be submitted to the Politburo for examination. Meanwhile, it is necessary at once to involve all ministries, enterprises, and associations without exception in turning out goods and providing services for the population. Prime attention must be devoted to these matters, and use made of the extensive scope and rights accorded to local organs. We must manage our resources economically, and more rapidly saturate the market with goods that are in short supply at present.

Comrades! The success of every great undertaking depends directly on the continuing ENHANCEMENT OF THE LEVEL OF PARTY GUIDANCE OF THE ECONOMY, and on everything being done to step up party political work among the masses. Of the greatest importance here is the style of leadership and its ability to meet modern requirements. It is necessary to provide a systematic analysis of the state of affairs in the economy of every region and of every enterprise; to carry out a skillful and continual search for optimum resolution of tasks as they arise; to select cadres correctly; and to train them with much care and make strict demands upon them. The timeliness and soundness of all actions by party committees and administrative and economic organs, of all organizational and propaganda measures, must become an immutable law.

This is the approach, which, in many respects, characterizes the activities of the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Lithuania, Georgia, the Moscow Gorkom, and the Leningrad, Kaluga, Chelyabinsk, Ulyanovsk, and other party obkoms. It is entirely logical, therefore, that in these places the stable fulfillment of plans and tangible results in the intensification of production are being attained. And, on the contrary, where the party committees are not fully asserting their organizing role, they are having a weakened effect on solving questions of the development of production and satisfying the needs and demands of the population. This was shown, in particular, by discussion at the Central Committee Secretariat of the report from the Kalinin Party Obkom. Shortcomings of this sort must be resolutely corrected. We must root out inertia, formalism, and "declarativeness", wherever they appear.

Among the obligations and concerns of party committees, a most important place must be taken by the mobilization of labor collectives for the fulfillment to the letter of the plan for the final year of the 5-year plan.

Life has shown that the more clearly we explain to people our common problems and the tasks of every enterprise, every sector, and every worker, the higher will be the production indices. Relying on the primary party organization, we must direct the people's creative and labor initiative toward practical deeds. Full use should be made of the powerful lever of socialist competition. Production results depend in no small measure on how it is organized in labor collectives, on what forms are selected, and on how publicity in competition is ensured. After all, it is no secret that apparently favorable general indicators often conceal a lagging behind at a large number of enterprises.

Here is a typical example: Front-ranking collectives of the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, overall, over 9 months of this year, reduced production costs against the plan by R117 million. However, at the same time, at almost every fourth enterprise the planned level of expenditure was exceeded. For this reason, the ministry as a whole obtained savings less than half as great.

We must devote more attention to the so-called mid-field runners [serednyaki] as well -- those who just manage to complete their plan but are in no hurry to join the front-rankers and do not wish to strain themselves. This is where our reserve lies, and it is no small reserve.

What is more, we must take account of the fact that those who do not strive to improve their work today may swell the ranks of the laggards tomorrow. In the struggle to fulfill plans, the development of competition, and the propagation of front-rank experience, we expect energetic activity from our trade unions and the Komsomol. They are called upon to develop worker initiative, to foster the adoption of counterplans, and to seek to ensure that in every labor collective the best conditions for highly productive labor are created.

The vanguard role of Communists should manifest itself to the full. It is a question, above all, of making every party member give a personal example of conscientiousness at work, of initiative and creativity, of good organization and discipline. But on its own this is not enough. Today, one of the most important criteria of party-mindedness is not only how a Communist works and behaves, but also how resolutely and energetically he struggles against shortcomings and seeks a general improvement in the state of affairs.

The efforts of the mass media should be focused on key directions.

What is needed now is to give assistance to the initiatives of innovators, to take firm control of pledge fulfillment, and to skillfully combine operational information, urgent signals, and constructive criticism, with the shining stories of everything positive, of the people of heroic labor.

In conclusion, allow me to express my confidence that the Communists and working people will interpret the 1985 plan as a program of specific action and complete it successfully. We have every opportunity to complete the 5-year plan in a fitting manner, and greet the 27th congress of Lenin's party with high labor achievements.

SVETLANA ALLILUYEVE HOLDS MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE

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["Press conference by Svetlana Alliluyeva" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Nov (TASS) -- The decision to return to my homeland and my children is my own personal decision, said Sveltlana Alliluyeva, to whom Soviet citizenship was recently restored by a decision of the Soviet authorities. She met Soviet and foreign journalists in Moscow today. She explained her decision to meet representatives of the press by the fact that there have been all sorts of speculations in the West about her return to the Soviet Union from the West.

Speaking of her life in the West, Svetlana Alliluyeva noted that she "was not free for a single day there."

DEPUTY MINISTER-LEVEL DISMISSALS ANNOUNCED

PM141507 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTYA SSSR (OTDEL PERVYY) in Russian No 29, 1984, publishes on pages 543-544 USSR Council of Ministers resolutions signed by N. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. Smirtyukov, administrator of the USSR Council of Ministers, making the following personnel changes:

Dated 11 June: relieving S.A. Pashinin and V.F. Sosnin of their duties as deputy ministers of railways in connection with their retirement; relievng V.A. Faustov of his duties as deputy minister of the automotive industry;

Dated 13 June: relieving M.I. Agapchev and F.G. Gaynullin of their duties as deputy ministers of the gas industry; relieving Yu.V. Shilkin of his duties as USSR deputy minister of procurement.

NEW UZBEK CHAIR OF STATE TV, RADIO COMMITTEE NOTED

WA141500 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 6 November carries on page 1 a 70-word edict of the Presidium of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet which states that Inkilab Tursunovna Yusupova has been appointed to the post of Chairwoman of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting of the Uzbek SSR. The edict is dated 5 November 84 and signed by A. Salimov and G. Khaydarova, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Presidium of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet. Page 4 of the same issue of PRAVDA VOSTOKA carries a 25-word announcement under the rubric of "Chronicle" stating that the former chairman U.Ya. Ibragimov has been relieved of his duties in connection with his retirement.

PRAVDA VIEWS JANUARY-OCTOBER ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

PM161005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[PRAVDA "All-Union Competition Diary": "On the Year's Finishing Straight"]

[Excerpts] The plan for output sales in January through October was fulfilled 101.5 percent by industry. All ministries and all the union republics coped with the plan. The total volume of industrial production by comparison with the corresponding period last year increased 4.4 percent. Labor productivity rose 4.1 percent. Some 95 percent of the increase in output was obtained this way.

The 10-month targets were exceeded for the production of many types of production and technical output and consumer goods. These types of output include in particular gas, rolled ferrous metals, chemical plant protection agents, tractors, cotton and woolen textiles, television sets, refrigerators and freezers, granulated sugar, and animal and vegetable fat.

At the same time, targets were underfulfilled for the extraction and primary refinement of oil, and the production of commercial timber. Targets are not being entirely fulfilled for the sale of output, taking into account contracts and delivery commitments. The biggest lag in fulfilling contract commitments was allowed by the associations and enterprises of the Ministry for the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and the USSR Ministry of Fruits and Vegetable Farming.

In individual ministries the labor productivity growth rates lag behind the pace needed to fulfill the year's socialist pledges adopted by these ministries' collectives, associations, and enterprises.

The practice of the best industrial enterprises shows that matters in production primarily depend on the state of labor discipline in the collectives. The lack of mutual exactingness among the subcontracting sectors, absenteeism, tardiness, and some leaders' neglect of their duties prevent the fulfillment of plans and pledges and reduce conscientious workers' interest in giving all their effort to work.

Today millions of Soviet working people are working a shock stint in honor of the great victory. Economic leaders and party and public organs of the majority of enterprises are trying to ensure that this commemorative stint more fully reveals the creative abilities of every worker and every collective and becomes an important element of competition for the fulfillment of the plans for this year and the entire 11th 5-Year Plan.

A high degree of responsibility and precise organization have helped to ensure that, in completing the agricultural year, the arable farmers of many of the country's farms have fulfilled their socialist pledges. The cotton growers are continuing their harvesting work. The farms of the Azerbaijan SSR, and Fergana, Tashkent, and Namangan Oblasts coped successfully with the state targets for purchases of raw cotton.

The fertility technologists, the land reclamation workers, have many cares. In Zhitomir Oblast's Polesye zone about 100 drainage systems have already been installed, which has made it possible to bring over 350,000 hectares of waterlogged land into agricultural circulation. The land reclamation workers have steered a course toward creating a network with a dual water regulation system. This increases yields of potatoes, feed crops, and flax and at the same time plays an important role in nature conservation.

The time has come to earnestly engaged in equipment repair. Here, too, there is something to learn from some people.

Nonetheless, throughout the country as a whole as of 1 November, 19 percent of tractors, 20 percent of trucks, and 21 percent of tractor trailers were unrepaired. The Selkhoztekhnika associations have the opportunity to put matters right. The repair workers employed directly on farms must also step up their work tempo.

The stockraising workers have begun to make better use of reserves. The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have sent 6 percent more livestock and poultry, 4.5 percent more milk, and 3 percent more eggs to the procurement centers than last year. Marked successes have been achieved with the thrifty expenditure of feed at the "meat shops" of the farms of Belorussia, Georgia, Lithuania, and Estonia. In the RSFSR the stockraisers of Belgorod, Ivanovo, Gorkiy, and Kuybyshev Oblasts and the Chuvash, Yakutsk, and Mordovian ASSR's achieved a substantial weight increase.

The dairy farm workers are also at the leading ranks. They are the stockraisers of a number of farms of the Ukraine, Azerbaijan, and Moldavia, where they have managed to produce 8-9 percent more milk than last year and send it to procurement centers. Practice attests that this is not the limit of what is possible. At many stockraising units of Kaliningrad and Murmansk Oblasts the increase indicators are 13-15 percent. The picture that is emerging in the stockraising of many Uzbek Kolkhozes and sovkhozes is all the more perturbing. In January through October 1984, livestock, poultry, and milk purchases declined here. The workers of the stockraising units of Volgograd and Kurgan Oblasts and Kalmyk ASSR reduced their meat production tempo. A number of farms of Kirov and Tyumen Oblasts have begun to obtain less milk.

HELICOPTER LOADS TIMBER IN MARITIME KRAY PORT

OW151001 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 14 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast: O. Padenko report]

[Text] Far Eastern aviators have acquired a new profession, that of aerial dock worker. For the first time in the country they have begun using helicopters to load timber-hauling ships anchored in the roads.

[Begin recording] [Padenko] It took only about 5 minutes to deliver every one of these bundles of logs from shore to ship. This is very fast, particularly here in the Maritime Kray, where the rugged coastline lacks facilities.

Scientists of the Institute of the Maritime Fleet, seamen of the Far East Shipping Company, specialists of Primorles [Maritime Kray Timber Industry Administration], and pilots of the Vladivostok Aviation Enterprise carried out an experiment near Malaya Kema settlement in loading bundles of timber onto the motorship Lakhta by air with the help of an Mi-8 helicopter.

The experienced pilots of course required a great deal of skill in visual estimation and knowledge of the technical capabilities of their rotary-winged machine to fulfill the unusual task. Nevertheless, the ship was loaded in the shortest possible time. This proved the possibility of using the new transport system on the coast of the Pacific and Arctic Oceans.

The new system for loading timber will permit abandonment of costly timber deliveries to the Far East from areas of Siberia and the Baykal-Amur Mainline. [end recording]

PRAVDA PUBLISHES LETTER FROM MINISTER USTINOV

PM151744 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 84 First Edition p 2

["Toward New Heights in Combat Skill" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Yesterday KRASNAYA ZVEZDA published the appeal and the socialist pledges for the 1985 training year of the personnel of the missile unit commanded by Lt Col T. Mayakov and the appeal to Armed Forces servicemen to develop all-Army socialist competition under the slogan "Our selfless military labor to mark the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the 27th CPSU Congress."

The missile troops' patriotic initiative is evidence of the great political activeness of Army and Navy personnel and of their profound understanding of their responsibility for fulfilling tasks in protecting the Soviet people's peaceful labor under the conditions of the complex international situation. It will certainly be widely supported in troop collectives.

I express the confidence that in the new training year the commanders and political workers, party and Komsomol organizations, and all the Army and Navy personnel, developing socialist competition for a fitting greeting of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the upcoming 27th CPSU Congress, will work with still greater persistence on fulfilling the party's demands and the instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on strengthening the Armed Forces' combat potential, master the combat equipment and armaments entrusted to them, strengthen discipline and organization, enhance vigilance and combat readiness, and reliably safeguard the security of the socialist homeland.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister